

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4498

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1914.

SIXPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

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## LITERATURE

## THÉODORE DE BANVILLE AND HIS MASTER VILLON.

It is not too much to say that Mr. Strong possesses every qualification needed to effect a successful translation of Banville's Ballades into English verse. First and foremost he knows his author, and, more than that, his author's master, "the excellent poet François Villon." His short Introduction on the Ballade of Villon is, indeed, a masterly exposition of the difference between the two poets, and shows so just an appreciation of the merits of each as to proclaim his fitness for the task he has undertaken.

There is a remark in the author's explanatory note to his readers which might well set them on the alert for any slipshod rendering.

"I do claim [he says] a larger freedom of treatment than is generally accorded to translations in less difficult forms, and I claim, too, the privilege of sacrificing the letter occasionally for the sake of retaining the spirit in its fullness";

and he adds:—

"Nobody, I fancy, would have been more willing to accord or to employ this privilege than Banville himself."

*The Ballades of Théodore de Banville.* Translated into English Verse by Archibald T. Strong. (Macmillan & Co., 3/ net.)

*François Villon, sa Vie et son Temps.* Par Pierre Champion. 2 vols. (Paris, Champion, 20fr.)

*The Poems of François Villon.* Translated by H. de Vere Staupoole. (Hutchinson & Co., 7/6 net.)

It is pleasing to acknowledge, after a careful comparison of the translations with the French text, that Mr. Strong has made good his contention. On a close examination it will be seen that, for the most part, no essential idea in the French has been sacrificed, nor have alien ideas been introduced. The sort of freedom that has been used is, perhaps, best illustrated by an example. Take, for instance, the following two lines, in which the poet is addressing the town of Paris:—

O lovelace en habit bleu barbeau,  
Féru d'amour pour une tirelire.

Thou jaded rake in frill and furbelow,  
Whose heart's desire is still to scrape and save.

Here it is obvious that a close adherence to the letter in the first line would have sacrificed the spirit. Occasionally, it must be admitted, Mr. Strong allows himself too great a licence, as in the line

Elle babille ainsi qu'un moineau franc,  
where his loose version,

Clear as the lark, she trills her silver lays,  
is in effect a mistranslation, and quite fails to suggest the idea contained in the French. But generally, where the author has employed this freedom, he shows, by that very act, his real comprehension of the poet whose ideas he is rendering. It is rarely that we can cavil, for at each departure from the strict word he becomes, if possible, more true to his original in the spirit. A due consideration of the difference that exists between French and English modes of expression has, perhaps, contributed to this result. Nevertheless, it is a method that could not be applied to all poets. Mr. Strong, employing it in the case of Banville, has preserved the whole sense of his poet's meaning. A similar freedom of rendering cannot be applied to the realism of Villon.

The second respect in which the author has shown his capacity is in his complete mastery of the Ballade—that most difficult of all "poèmes à forme fixe," as Banville himself admits in his 'Petit Traité de Poésie Française.' He is especially happy in his refrains, as the following examples will show:—

Mais à présent, c'est bien fini de rire.  
Now, well-away, 'tis over late to laugh!

Pourquoi je vis? Pour l'amour du laurier.  
I love the laurel, else my soul were dead.

Embarquons-nous pour la belle Cythère.  
Up sail, and over to the Magic Isle!

La mer aux flots tumultueux, la mer!  
The sea with all its surging waves, the sea!

Speaking of the Ballade, Banville remarks in his Preface (translated by the author):—

"It has this crowning merit, that a really well-made Ballade (say, of Villon) seems to have cost no effort, but to have blossomed forth like a flower."

This is true of Banville's own Ballades. It is no less true of Mr. Strong's. In spite of the inherent difficulties of this metrical form, aggravated by the restrictions that beset a translator—in spite, too, of the closeness of rendering that has for the most part been observed—these Ballades do not read like translations. Take, for

instance, the following lines from the 'Ballade à sa Femme':—

Pour la douleur dont j'ai souvent gémi,  
Elle s'enfuit, vision mensongère!  
Grâce à toi seule et sous ton souffle ami,  
Elle s'en va d'une aile passagère,  
Et je l'oublie ainsi qu'une étrangère.

Then for the pain that often vexeth me,  
It flies apace, and is but Fancy's snare,  
Thanks to the healing breath and touch of thee  
A bird of fleeting wing that thou dost scare,  
A sojourner his host can gaily spare!

Or, again, this from the 'Ballade of a Fair Amazon (in marble)':—

Notre âge affreux sous la tristesse ploie;  
Cette Kumnide a fait de lui sa proie,  
Il est malade, il veut un médecin.  
Ah pour guérir le mal qui le foudroie,  
Souris, Guerrière, et fais voir ton beau sein.

Our sickly age is full of groans and tears,  
No kindly leech its cry for healing hears,  
The spectre Grief doth still our ways infest,  
Then heal the ill that all our manhood seizes!  
Smile, maid-at-arms, and bare thy lovely breast!

Lastly, Mr. Strong has just the lightness of touch, the sense of rhythm and facility of diction, that we find in his model. With what a subtle knack he has turned the following two lines, which are by no means so easy to render as they are simple to read!

Ce sont trois sœurs, trois blondes, mais Lucy  
Est un peu fauve, et Lise est un peu rousse.

The three are sisters: each hath sunny hair,  
Yet May's is touched with gold, Lucy's with fire.

The following stanza from the 'Ballade of the Mystic Denizens of the Forest' will give some idea of Mr. Strong's quality:—

Their tresses twined with fairy chapletings,  
The dim white sylph and frolic kelpie glide  
In morris gay athwart the fairy rings,  
And the red dwarf, his hair in elflocks tied,  
Sports with the nixy wan, his lissom bride,  
And 'neath the moon a fitting form is plain,  
And by the river's edge are heard again  
Shy footsteps under which the ivy sways,  
A muffled groan, a sigh, a sob of pain—  
'Tis night, and Dian roams the woodland ways

In a work of such general excellence there is little to criticize. The only point to which exception might be taken is the use of French rhymes. The canon which has been observed by Mr. Austin Dobson and the best English Ballade-writers prohibits the use of such rhymes in the same stanza. Mr. Strong is generally careful to conform to this rule, but twice he is caught napping—in the eighth Ballade and in the thirty-fourth. In the former case this breach of the rule is, perhaps, excusable, and does not offend, but in the latter case it amounts to a defect. The volume would have gained in interest had the French text also been printed. The author has no cause to fear a comparison with the original, and it would be an added joy to note the skill with which difficulties have been overcome.

This work will, we hope, do something to dispel the undeserved neglect in this country of a poet who was by no means the *saltimbanque littéraire*—the literary rope-dancer—that he has been called by people who, as Andrew Lang said, do not like, and apparently have not read, him.

François Villon, the subject of the other two books here under notice, has always been one of the picturesque figures of literature.

Sentimental and unscholarly admirers, no less than academic detractors, have delighted in associating fables and legends with his name, and scientific research has only lately made it possible to form a definite picture of the poet's life. M. Auguste Longnon was the first to clear the ground and to establish authenticated facts. In spite, however, of his diligence and enthusiasm, these facts are lamentably few, and it remained for M. Marcel Schwob and M. Pierre Champion to contribute to our knowledge of Villon's life, in the same way as Dr. Byvanck contributed to our comprehension of his work. Dr. Byvanck held that no satisfactory estimate could be formed of Villon's poems without a complete knowledge of the other literature of the period, and in treating the poems essentially in relation to fifteenth-century French literature, he was able to elucidate much that was obscure and to discover beauties previously unsuspected. Similarly, to understand and sympathize with the vagabond poet's life, we must know the world he lived in and realize his relation to it. "Il faudroit avoir esté de son temps à Paris, et avoir congneu les lieux, les choses, et les hommes dont il parle," wrote Clement Marot in 1533, and M. Marcel Schwob devoted years of patient labour to the attempt to reconstitute this Paris of Villon's day and bring to life again the men and women who lived in it. At his death M. Pierre Champion took up his uncompleted task, and after seven years of study and research has produced an admirable book on Villon's Life and Time.

M. Champion has had access to sources previously unexplored, notably the copies of the registers of the Châtelet by Du Fourny, and by their aid he has succeeded in resuscitating, not only the disreputable companions of the poet's youth—"cleres," "écoliers," and "filles," in their setting of "cabaret" and "taverne"—but also, as he claims in his Preface, "toute une société bourgeoise, de gens de finance et de droit, que François fréquenta." Thanks to M. Champion, the "légataires" of the immortal 'Testament' are no longer mere names to us, but have become human personalities, part of a complete and organic society epitomizing a city and an age.

In touch with this society, but outside it and alone, we see the pathetic figure of the poet: wild and debonair in his youth, bruised and enfeebled in the old age which came to him at thirty; and we realize that in the fifteenth century, as indeed to-day, life in defiance of Society, and without its protection, was a tragi-comic fight in which a man of sensibility was bound to be broken and destroyed. This is the fundamental significance of Villon's beautiful work. We must know the society which surrounded him in order to realize that his work was more than an expression of its "Weltanschauung"; he sang the creed of the outcasts of all lands and times. His creed was not that of the Court rhymester or the popular painter, neither was it that of the giants among men; but it was the creed of Heine and

of Verlaine, and of half the artists whose work we treasure since the world began.

Villon paid dearly for his creed and for his defiance of Society, but even so he enjoyed a measure of good fortune. The arm of the law was heavier in the fifteenth century than it is to-day, and the poet saw more than one of his companions condemned to the gibbet. But his personal sufferings only fostered that love of humanity which breathes through his poems, and underlies his bitterest laments; his humour never deserted him; he knew men and the hearts of men; and, in spite of his protestations, he knew himself. His poems are not merely brilliant literary achievements, but are rather a forceful expression of a psychology at once personal and universal. No poet ever gave more of himself than Villon, and his work would have been impossible had his life been other than it was. He too might have sung—

Aus meinen grossen Schmerzen  
Mach ich die kleinen Lieder.

M. Champion writes in the characteristic manner of a French savant, covering the dry bones of erudition with a delicate and entertaining style, and this study of Villon and his times is a valuable contribution to the "Bibliothèque du XV<sup>e</sup> Siècle." The book is excellently produced and printed, contains charming photographs from manuscripts of the period, and reproduces the title-pages of several early editions of the 'Testament.'

The student of Villon who looks for an elucidation of passages that have baffled him in 'The Poems of François Villon,' translated by Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole, will be disappointed. The work is not a complete or exact rendering. The scheme of the book, however, is well devised, and the volume may be recommended to persons with literary inclinations who wish to have some general knowledge of François Villon, the sort of man he was and the sort of poetry he wrote. For the purposes of a more intimate study it is inadequate.

The author has certainly cast his work in an interesting form. First come the Ballades and Rondels in English verse. The French text of these is given in an Appendix. The main body of the book gives the French text of the two 'Testaments,' on the left-hand pages, and a prose summary in English on the right. It is here that a considerable success has been achieved, if we regard the work as composed for the edification of "the general," to whom an exact translation of all the *huitains* would be but caviare. The more interesting of these are rendered literally; of the others a brief summary only is given. Here and there obscure references are explained, but the author has—wisely, we think—refrained from confusing his reader with a mass of erudition and conjecture. He has obviously consulted Lacroix's edition of the poet, but does not appear to have undertaken much original research. For instance, he repeats that commentator's assertion that the receipt for "œufs

perdus" is to be found in Taillevant, where a diligent search has failed to discover it. The result, however, is good. The reader has the opportunity of skimming, so to speak, over 'Le Grand Testament,' and viewing it as a whole.

It is in his verse translations that Mr. Stacpoole is disappointing, the more so as there are indications in his admirable Introduction that he has formed a very real appreciation of Villon's writings. He knows wherein lies the poet's especial excellence: "He says horrible things, he says sordid things, and he says beautiful things, but he says one thing always—the truth." Again:—

"He is the only French poet who is entirely real; all the rest are tinged with artifice, and his reality is never more vividly apparent than when it is conveyed in the most artificial and difficult form of verse."

So we were led to hope that a translator had arisen who would give us a version as clear-cut as his original, where all superfluous lines had been removed, as in a drawing by Phil May. But this is just what Mr. Stacpoole has not done. His verse translations are more like paraphrases. Exactitude is the first requisite in the translation of a poet who writes of obtuse wits as "esguisez comme une pelote," or of skeletons swinging from the gibbet as "plus becquenez d'oyseaulx que dez à couldre." It will not do to render such a line by

More dented than the fruit that beaks revolve,  
as Mr. Stacpoole does, or even, for that matter, by

More pecked of birds than fruits on garden wall,  
which is Swinburne's version. That "dez à couldre" is of the essence of Villon, and should be faithfully rendered in the English.

A translator of the works of this particular poet should be careful never to introduce ideas not found in the text, nor should he omit any idea that is there. In both these respects Mr. Stacpoole is an offender, with the result that his lines are not suggestive of a poet whose every word is incisive. Much more time and care should have been expended on these verse translations, if they were intended to give a true impression of Villon's poetry and way of thought. Moreover, Mr. Stacpoole is not always comfortable in the ballade: sometimes he does not observe the metre he has adopted; often he is in difficulty with his rhymes, and introduces unwarrantably many an idea of his own and many a pointless adjective to get him out of his quandary; for instance, "jouis peaussues"—"lips like weeds from Seine"; or

Orpheus, le doux menestrier,  
Jouant de flustes et musettes,

rendered:—

.....Orpheus, who could thrill

With pipe and flute the mountains grey.

It is, therefore, not surprising to find him more at his ease in the poem of 'The Shepherd and the Shepherdess,' attributed to Villon, but certainly written in the more flowery style of a later date.

There are signs also of lack of care in the revision of the proof-sheets. The



punctuation occasionally obscures the meaning; and misprints and solecisms occur, such as "Of she who was the king's mistress." Elsewhere "we" is similarly used for *us*. These blemishes are annoying in an otherwise attractive book. It is fair, however, to add that the French text shows signs of much more careful revision.

But Mr. Staepoole is guided by the right spirit; and lovers of Villon will thank him for his sparkling Introduction, in which he deals roundly with Gautier's half-hearted applause, and has strong words concerning Stevenson's article on Villon, which Gaston Paris has more mildly described as "une vigoureuse eauforte,—un peu trop poussée au noir seulement."

*Kindred and Clan.* By Bertha Surtees Phillpotts. "Cambridge Archaeological and Ethnological Series." (Cambridge University Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

MISS PHILLPOTTS'S book is, alike in scope and in quality, exactly what a student whose special calling is research ought to aim at producing. A definite problem is proposed for solution, namely, "to discover how long the solidarity of the kindred survived as a social factor of importance in the various Teutonic countries." Here then, in the first place, a more or less well-marked ethnological province is selected for exploration, so that the use of the comparative method is not attended by its peculiar bane, the risk of mistaking analogy for homology; and, in the second place, instead of a speculative treatment of prehistoric origins, a piece of sound inductive work is forthcoming in regard to a stage of development that comes within the range of documentary evidence.

Now Miss Phillpotts makes no attempt to conceal from her readers at the outset that the institution under investigation—to which solidarity and social influence must be attributable in no insignificant measure if her labours are to bear fruit at all—is one of a somewhat intangible kind. When a large group of kinsmen is organized on an agnatic basis, we are fully justified in speaking of a "clan-system." Thus in the little republic of Ditmarschen the *Slachte*, agnatic organizations of the kind, were all-in-all. They built the great dykes in the tenth and eleventh centuries, and so obtained possession of reclaimed marsh-lands of the greatest value. They even governed the state up to the year 1447. Amongst themselves, too, they formed powerful alliances, while they were equally competent to conclude treaties with foreign enemies on their own account. In every way, then, it was the interest of the individual to be connected by birth or by adoption with such a brotherhood. On his behalf all the fighting-men of the kin would be prepared to risk life and limb; though, conversely, he could not compose a quarrel with a member of another group, except with the consent of the united body of his

kinsmen. The manslayer, indeed, is primarily responsible for the blood-fine, his immediate relatives stepping in if his own means are insufficient. On the other hand, when it is a question of taking in place of giving, the rest of the *Slachte* are ready enough to claim a portion of the wergild. Another illustration of the strength of the clan in Ditmarschen is to be found in the system of corporate oath-taking, whereby as many as 500 men might come forward at once to back the statement of one of the brethren, even in regard to a matter of which they could have no personal knowledge whatever.

Unfortunately for the purposes of free-and-easy research, such a close-knit, agnatic organization proves to be unique in Teutonic lands. If, as happens amongst the vast majority of the Teutonic peoples as they come within the purview of our records, kindred is reckoned through both parents, the agnatic clan becomes a sheer impossibility. Seeing that, in Maitland's phrase, the trunk of a fresh *arbor consanguinitatis* comes into being with each successive generation, we get no more than a *wechselnde Sippe*, a "fluctuating group"; and this is bound to fall short altogether of the true clan, since it can own no name, no permanent organization, and no chief.

As if to emphasize the indistinctness of her subject at the outset, Miss Phillpotts starts upon her quest in precisely that corner of Teutondom where positive results are hardest to come at. The proverbial chapter on the snakes of Iceland might almost as well have had survivals of kin-organization for its subject. The wergild-custom, to which both the earlier and the later sagas can be made to bear witness, appears to recognize the principle of individual responsibility with hardly any qualification. The slayer himself pays; or else some near relative, or perhaps his chief, does it for him. The mass of his kinsmen are altogether unaffected; nor does it happen, as in Ditmarschen, that, if unwilling to give out, the group retains a taste for taking in. Moreover, the fundamental law of any genuine clan-system, that within the kindred itself there cannot arise any question of wergild, is non-existent in Iceland. Curiously enough, however, an early law dealing with the division of wergild, entitled *Baugatal*, prescribes an elaborate system of payments to kinsmen down to fourth cousins. It can only be supposed that it formed part of the body of laws originally brought over in the year 930, and became a dead letter almost at once, owing to the fact that the colonists had mostly left their kindreds behind them.

To turn to Norway, the evidence suggests that, even before the settlement of Iceland, the decline of tribal solidarity was far advanced. By the close of the thirteenth century, at all events, the responsibility of the kin in the matter of the wergild is entirely at an end. Tribal principles, in fact, survive, if at all, only in the custom relating to *odal* land. Land which had been inherited from a

grandfather's grandfather could not be alienated unless first offered to the *odal*-sharers—that is, the entire body of related descendants.

In Sweden and Denmark, on the contrary, the wergild laws tend to impose responsibility on the full body of kinsmen, without differentiating between agnates and cognates. From North Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France the evidence is more confusing, owing to the diversity of races and of political conditions; but, nevertheless, Miss Phillpotts's meticulous researches yield proofs of the influence of kin-solidarity at every turn. Let us note in passing that in Normandy the kindreds disappear almost completely, feudalism brooking no rival system.

Finally, as regards England, the whole case that can be made out for survivals of kinship-solidarity comes to very little. Freely admitting this, Miss Phillpotts calls attention to the extraordinary fact that Anglo-Saxon literature appears to contain no word signifying "cousin," while later on the English found it necessary to borrow the word from the French. To Scandinavian influence may be ascribed the institution of twelve sureties of the kin in wergild treaties. As for the Norman Conquest, no revival of the kindred could be expected from that quarter. If the Norman kings and their lawyers show no special animus against Saxon kindreds, it is merely because there were none to suppress—none, at any rate, capable of forming a rallying-point for insurrection.

In a masterly conclusion Miss Phillpotts essays the task of characterizing in general terms the nature of the influence exercised by the Teutonic kindred, as also that of discovering amongst the multitude of conditions the chief cause of its decline. The nature of its influence, she finds, is summed up in the word democratic. It belonged to a time when class-differentiation had scarcely begun, and, while it lasted, its effect was to keep the strong man from rising to wealth and power at the expense of his weaker brethren. As chief cause of the decline of this levelling influence of the kin she suggests migration. It is, at all events, significant that in Southern Sweden, Denmark, and Schleswig-Holstein, which archaeology and philology alike point to as, from the Stone Age onwards, the breeding-ground of the Teutonic race, the solidarity of the kin-system can be shown to have persisted longest. Let it be remembered that this was a fluctuating type of kin, not a group with one name and one chief, such as might corporately migrate to a new land and there continue to keep in touch. For mother's and father's people to be of any use to each other, the bond of locality must remain unbroken. Whether this very reasonable hypothesis will hold its own against other interpretations of the fact remains to be seen; but there can be no doubt that Miss Phillpotts's presentation of her case will not be impugned on the score either of its thoroughness or of its moderation.



*Ancient Town-Planning.* By F. Haverfield. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 6/ net.)

TOWN-PLANNING, after a prolonged eclipse due to the centuries of disorder and the centuries of *laissez faire*, has once more begun to take rank as an art or even a science. Nobody could be better qualified than Prof. Haverfield, with his long experience of excavations and his intimate knowledge of the bypaths of archaeological literature, to collect and present, as he does here, the lessons of antiquity in this direction for an age which, as he observes, somewhat resembles the Hellenistic and Roman eras in their more enlightened care for the well-being of the individual. In spite of great learning, he achieves lucidity in the exposition of his subject—a lucidity which may even prove a source of danger to the student, by obscuring from him the fact that many of the conclusions reached are based upon debatable details.

Until the advent of our garden cities, one may say that in almost all cases of deliberate town-planning—from Babylon, as Herodotus describes it, to its lineal descendant, the Philadelphia of William Penn—the straight line and right angle prevailed, and mark the difference between civilization and barbarism. Athens, indeed, in all its glory, was nearly as bad as a mediæval town, with its admixture of splendid public buildings and mean, ill-grouped houses. But when the art of laying out towns began to be deliberately practised in Greece towards the end of the fifth century B.C., by Hippodamus of Miletus and others, it was from the examples of Asshur, Nineveh, and Babylon that architects drew their inspiration, and adopted their design of rectangular blocks of houses in streets running parallel or at right angles to each other, with one broad processional highway. This design was regularized into the chess-board pattern of the Alexandrian period. For the Macedonian conquerors, who filled many cities in Asia Minor with disbanded soldiery, founded them on rigid lines of regular squares, such as the spade-work of German archaeologists has revealed at Priene and Miletus, and such as were adopted by the military colonists of the Roman Empire. St. John, when he strove to outline the ideal city of the new heaven and the new earth, could only echo the achievement of Alexander and his generals—a city lying four-square, the length as large as the breadth. The Roman camp, according to Polybius, followed the pattern of "a city"—that is, the chessboard pattern of the cities of the Macedonian world.

That, however, was not the shape of the early Italian towns, and Mr. Haverfield discusses in his usual cautious and clear-headed way, in the light of Roman customs, religion, land-settlement, and war, and with the examples of Rome, Pompeii, Modena, Piacenza, and the Terramare before his eyes, how far the Romans were influenced in their town-planning by Etruscan ritual and Græco-Macedonian fashion. He concludes that, before the end of the Republic, an earlier

irregular, Italian style had been superseded by a Græco-Italian rectangular fashion of town-planning. The towns of modern Europe, however, are the heirs of the Middle Ages, not of the Roman Empire. With few exceptions our streets bear witness, not to the confidence born of the order and forethought of the Roman military rule, but to the fears of the succeeding age of barbarism and disorder, when towns shrank and citizens huddled close together beneath protecting walls and castle and cathedral-fort. Roman monuments remain, and Roman roads still bring traffic to the ancient gateways, but no street in the city of London, scarcely one even in Rome itself, coincides with any ancient Roman way.

Yet the example of the old order which has passed is worth insisting on, for it will stimulate modern workers to proceed on reasoned principles and by definite rules, and not haphazard and piecemeal, when they attempt to deal with the more complicated problems of modern cities, the planning and hygiene of the "Great Wens" of to-day. Students of history and workers for the social weal alike will appreciate and enjoy Mr. Haverfield's brilliant reconstruction of past schemes.

*Coleridge and Wordsworth in the West Country.* By Prof. Knight. (Elkin Mathews, 7/6 net.)

WORDSWORTH and, to a less degree, Coleridge, at a comparatively early though important period of development in their poetic career, seem to have been specially favoured by fortune when such patronage was most needed. In 1795 Raisley Calvert, Wordsworth's invalid friend, died, leaving him a legacy of nine hundred pounds, which, in view of Wordsworth's easily supplied wants, would be equal to more than double that amount to most people. In the same year, while on a visit to the house of Mr. Pinney, Bristol, he was offered by that gentleman's son, rent free, the furnished farmhouse at Racedown, Dorset. Less than two years later, during a ramble with his sister Dorothy in the country around Nether Stowey, the village in which they were the guests of Coleridge, the two pedestrians came across the mansion of Alfoxden, situated in a large park "with seventy head of deer" in it. In the course of a fortnight they heard that the house was to let, and on applying for it became tenants at a nominal yearly rental of twenty-three pounds, inclusive of taxes. "The house," writes Dorothy, "is a large mansion, with furniture enough for a dozen families like ours." The advantage attendant on their occupancy of the mansion lay, not in having a beautiful house in their keeping "and everything handsome about them," but in the character of its surroundings. A detailed description is furnished, which ends:—

"The Tor of Glastonbury is before our eyes during more than half of our walk to

Stowey; and in the park wherever we go, keeping about fifteen yards above the house, it makes a part of our prospect."

The chief reason that led the Wordsworths to migrate from Dorset to Somerset was their wish to be near their friend. In Dorothy's Diary, written during the first five months of 1798 while at Alfoxden, Coleridge's name appears with great frequency. Again and again we read of Coleridge's visit to their house, or of theirs to his, and, as if loath to part, of the host accompanying his visitor some considerable distance on the homeward journey. It was this constant association with Coleridge that occasioned an outburst of poetic energy on Wordsworth's part. Yet it is probable that the latter's influence on his brother-poet was greater than the converse. Certainly Coleridge's reverence for Wordsworth's genius was pronounced. "The giant Wordsworth, God love him," we read in one of his letters. And Charles Lamb's reference to his friend's idolatry is well known. "Coleridge has left us, to go into the north, on a visit to his God Wordsworth," he tells Manning.

All this time, while the friends were giving up their days and nights to poetry and philosophy, they were being shadowed by a spy, sent down by the wiseacre in charge of the Home Office, on suspicion of being dangerous characters. The occupants of Alfoxden were actually thought to be French spies! Coleridge gives a humorous recital of this episode in his 'Biographia Literaria.' The account has been discredited by biographers, and Prof. Knight appears to share their attitude, but it is beyond doubt substantially true. An interesting paper on the subject, written by Mr. A. J. Eagleson, and throwing new light on it, appeared in *The Nineteenth Century* for August, 1908. The article was based on letters dealing with the matter preserved in the Home Office records. Unfortunately, however, the letters appear to be incomplete, so that as yet the whole truth is not to hand.

Prof. Knight's book is devoted to the friendship of the two poets while in the West Country, as well as to their work and surroundings. His endeavour has been

"to focus the existing material which has been dealt with more particularly by the late Mr. Dykes Campbell in his 'Life of Coleridge,' and the notes to his edition of the 'Poems.'"

"I have not referred [he proceeds], except when quite necessary, to my own 'Life of Wordsworth' (1889), to the two editions of his 'Poems,' viz. the 'Poetical Works,' issued in 1882-6 by William Paterson, Edinburgh, and the subsequent Eversley edition of them, published by Messrs. Macmillan in 1896-7. All that I had then to say—either as to Wordsworth or Coleridge—was included in these volumes."

These references—or, rather, quotations—however, bulk rather largely in a work of some 227 pages of large type and liberal margins—constituting, with Dorothy Wordsworth's Alfoxden Diary, reprinted from the 'Life,' not far short of a fifth of the book. The work is not meant

for the serious student of either poet, but for the general reader. No new light is shed on Wordsworth or Coleridge, with the exception of the first chapter—originally contributed to *The Academy* in 1905—in which the author strives to fix the proximate date of the first meeting of the two poets. No fresh facts appear to have been discovered. So far back as 1895 Mr. Thomas Hutchinson stated, in the Chronological Table which is a feature of his Oxford edition of 'Wordsworth's Poetical Works,' that the place of meeting was "at the house of Mr. Pinney, Bristol," and the date "probably late in September, 1795." Prof. Knight's conclusion is that it took place "in the early autumn, viz. August or September of the year 1795....in Mr. Pinney's house in Great George Street," and he has recently found out that the house was No. 7, Great George Street, Brandon Hill, Clifton, which is still standing. If Wordsworth came from Racedown to Bristol to meet Coleridge, and we assume that he took over the farmhouse in October, neither August nor September seems to fit the facts of the case.

There are many blemishes in the book: misprints, errors as to dates (possibly a few of these come also under the previous category), several errors as to facts, some needless repetitions, and at least six inaccuracies in an extract from Dorothy Wordsworth's letter to Miss Pollard, September 2nd, 1795 (pp. 21-2). This excerpt appears to have been copied, with all its imperfections, from the author's 'Life of Wordsworth,' instead of from his 'Letters of the Wordsworth Family,' where the letter is, we presume, correctly printed. In further connexion with the foregoing letter, it is not true that "we know from Dorothy Wordsworth's letter of Sept. 2, 1795, that she and her brother were with the Pinneys at Bristol about the end of August." What is there stated is that "William is staying....at present with Mr. Pinney," and the place whence Dorothy wrote was Mill House, Halifax. On p. 110 the reference to Dr. Darwin is stated to be to the father, instead of the grandfather, of Charles Darwin. On p. 96 the author remarks that among the visitors to Nether Stowey who were drawn to Wordsworth and Coleridge was De Quincey, who did not visit the village until the summer of 1807. At that time Coleridge was in Bridgewater, the town in which the introduction took place. It was not until later in the same year that he saw Wordsworth, at Dove Cottage, on the occasion of his accompanying Mrs. Coleridge on the journey to the North. There is on p. 204 a statement that the genius of Coleridge was helped by "the Lloyd legacy." We know of no such legacy, and presume that Prof. Knight is referring to the annuity offered to Coleridge by the two brothers Wedgwood in 1798.

Readers will appreciate the number and excellence of the illustrations by Mr. Edmund H. New.

*My Life with the Eskimo.* By Vilhjálmur Stefánsson. Illustrated. (Macmillan & Co., 17/ net.)

THIS book will be warmly welcomed by all persons interested in the ethnology and folk-lore of the Eskimo; and those who are merely in search of thrilling adventure will read it with pleasure, though they will probably think it too long. Mr. Stefánsson, indeed, with a daring remarkable in one about to command a Polar expedition, lays it down as an axiom that "adventures and mishaps seldom happen to a competent man." He may have seen reason to modify this view in the last few months, for the latest news of his ship is that it was carried away in the drifting ice while the commander was ashore with a hunting party, and had not been heard of two months later. But there were many moments in the expedition described in this volume when his project of living on the country almost failed, and when he was in imminent danger of being drowned or drifted away from shore by the summer break-up of the ice.

A note is prefixed to the volume by the publishers stating that, owing to Mr. Stefánsson's departure for the Far North, he was unable to read the final proofs. This circumstance doubtless accounts for many repetitions and for some misprints. Mr. Stefánsson is no novice in Arctic work, for in 1906-7 he spent two summers and a winter on the shores of the Beaufort Sea. We cannot understand why he states that he "never became a member" of the Mikkelsen Expedition. He was reckoned as such by the leader, although he chose the overland route instead of sailing with the vessel; he joined it at Flaxman Island on April 15th, 1907, and, while occasionally absent on his own special work, did not leave it till August 6th.

The venture described in this book was planned immediately after his return, with the help of the New York Museum of Natural History, and it extended over the four years 1908 to 1912. Its object was mainly ethnological—to proceed to the Beaufort Sea by way of the Mackenzie, and get in touch with Eskimo tribes still in the primitive stage, who had never seen a white man. The most favourable region for the purpose was considered to be the mainland south of Dolphin and Union Straits, and Victoria Island, north of that channel. The only other white member of the expedition was Dr. R. M. Anderson, who was occupied with zoological work; but in their wanderings the two men were more often separated than in company, each with some attendant Eskimo of the more civilized tribes. Mr. Stefánsson had already gained a fair mastery of the difficult Eskimo language, and spent part of his first winter in perfecting his studies at the whaling settlement of Point Barrow. His system of living like the natives, and subsisting mainly on the produce of the rifle, occasionally resulted in "hard times," and

without the presence of skilled seal-hunters might have had serious consequences.

"We had plenty of seal oil—a sealskin bag full of it—and of this we ate all we wanted....The stomach needs bulky food; it craves to be filled with something. For this reason we used to eat the oil soaked up in tea-leaves, ptarmigan feathers, or caribou hair. Most commonly we used to take the long-haired caribou skin, cut it in small pieces, dip the pieces in oil, and eat them that way....As for eating one's dogs, the very thought is an abomination. Not that I have any prejudice against dog-meat as such; it is probably very much like wolf, and wolf I know to be excellent. But on a long hard sled trip the dogs become your friends; they work for you single-mindedly and uncomplainingly....To me the death of a dog that has stood by me in failure and helped me to success is the death of a comrade in arms; to eat him would be but a step removed from cannibalism."

Such a feeling does Mr. Stefánsson credit; and there were other occasions when, but for the opportune appearance of deer or a seal, his privations would have been more severe. One is constrained to admire the easy confidence with which he loaded his sledge with archaeological specimens and trusted to luck or his rifle for the next meal. But when he proceeds to contrast favourably his own methods, and those of Dr. Rae at Repulse Bay in 1853 (not 1851), with the "helpless" starvation of the Franklin crews in what he describes as a land of "comparative plenty," he is overlooking the terrible handicap of numbers, and probably of disease, which destroyed Franklin's men. We do not know the whole story, which could be explained simply from the weakening effects of scurvy. But while Dr. Rae's party was small, and Mr. Stefánsson's never exceeded eight or ten (of whom all but two were Eskimo, well acquainted with the habits of the animals to be killed), the Franklin crews numbered 105 at the time they left their ships. They would have no more skill in hunting than the average British seaman; and, worst of all, not one of them knew a word of the Eskimo language, or they might have employed the few natives they met in procuring them subsistence. It is plain, too, from the narratives of Ross, Back, and McClintock, that the country traversed by the retreating crews is about the worst for four-footed game along the whole continental coast.

The feature of Mr. Stefánsson's story which has attracted most attention is the discovery of some villages (or tribes) of Eskimo, in the south of Victoria Island, of a markedly "blond" or European type. He says that about 1 per cent have blue eyes; many have dark-brown or rusty-red hair, and some light-brown beards; while about 50 per cent have eyebrows ranging from dark-brown to nearly white. The first two villages—which he visited in May, 1910—consisted of people who had not seen a white man, and knew nothing of the whalers. A larger village, which he visited the next year, contained



one old man who remembered Capt. Collinson wintering among his people in the *Enterprise* in 1852-3. Mr. Stefánsson speculates in a tentative way on the possibility of this very unusual Eskimo type being descended from a mixture of the old Norse colonists of Greenland, who disappeared in the fifteenth century, with the native race. The chief objection to this conjecture is the locality in which the new type is found. Dr. Nansen, in suggesting that the lost colonists were absorbed in the Greenland Eskimo, gives some instances of words in the Greenland dialect that are plainly cognate to the old Norse; and he hints, without specifying instances, that some of their folklore resembles the Scandinavian myths. Mr. Stefánsson, although specially interested in language and tradition, brings forward no evidence of this kind. He dismisses—rightly, in our opinion—the idea that the type he describes can have been produced by contact either with Franklin's men or with the whalers. But when he tells us that the tribe which he found looked far more like Europeans than the half-breed Eskimo of Alaska and Hudson's Bay, he seems to be proving too much, and his photographs scarcely support his statement. Does he suppose that the Greenland colonists migrated north and west in a body, and maintained for some centuries an existence independent of their native neighbours? If such a thing were conceivable, it is hard to see why the Norsemen should leave their own settlement; and if they were driven out by the hostile pressure of Eskimo from the north, their only place of refuge would be the eastern side of Cape Farewell. The instances given by Mr. Stefánsson of earlier notices of European-like Eskimo are neither many nor convincing; but he omits one—the native resembling a Scandinavian, who was seen by Lieut. Graah in 1824 in the most likely place, the East Greenland coast. It is also curious that Capt. Collinson, who saw the Victoria Islanders in 1852, was not struck by the "blond" features of the tribe, but speaks rather of "their aquiline nose and Jewish cast of countenance." What biologists are pleased to term "accident" may account for the strain in this locality, so that when the old Eskimo said that it was "natural for Eskimo to have fair hair and blue eyes," he was merely recording his own limited experience.

Mr. Stefánsson is by no means clear as to the general line of Eskimo migration. He found pottery in abundance among the earliest remains that he unearthed; and he says that the art was known by the Eskimo when they first came to Alaska "from the east." But the uniform tradition of the Smith Sound Eskimo is that they came from the west; and this agrees with the Mongolian type of feature prevailing in the great majority of the race. But whatever may be thought of the author's theories, his book will always remain a valuable storehouse of facts about the western Eskimo, apart from its interest as a record of intrepid and suc-

cessful travel. He explains the extreme indulgence shown to Eskimo children by the fact that they are supposed to be "possessed" by the spirits of adults recently dead. His strictures on the imperfect Christianizing of the Eskimo strike us as hardly fair, if they are meant as a criticism of the value to them of their new faith. Such inconsistencies as he exposes in many anecdotes (some unnecessarily repeated) may be paralleled all over the world, and are by no means confined to new converts, as he seems to suppose. Dr. Anderson's notes on the zoology of the region traversed are interesting and important; and Mr. Stefánsson's maps are valuable as indicating the local "habitat" of the various tribes, though they are too scantily furnished with English names.

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*Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.* By James Fitzmaurice-Kelly. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 7/6 net.)

THIS book fills a gap in the literature of Cervantes. It is a succinct account of all the now authenticated main facts of the life of the author of 'Don Quixote,' with its many trials and troubles, including those (not the least) in which different members of his family appear to have involved him whenever he was with or near them. It is true that some of them did loyally subscribe towards his ransom from slavery, but one could almost doubt if he were really much happier afterwards in the domestic circle than he was with the Turks.

This plain narrative, free from all critical mention of his works, and told in direct language, supplies a striking portrait and a clear insight into the nature of a man who, genius as he was, was in everyday affairs his own effective enemy. Undoubtedly, Cervantes was singularly inept in business matters, tactless, and always amiably ready to help others, whether he could help himself or not. His chief defence in the battle of life was a perfectly incorrigible optimism.

Throughout the period of his slavery he made repeated attempts to escape and to take numbers of his companions with him, and each time he was betrayed by one or other of his accomplices. When in Government employ, he was continually in hot water; and when out of it, if not actually in gaol, he was frequently beyond the reach of the Exchequer officers, who urgently desired his attendance to settle up accounts. It is fair to add that Cervantes always paid when he had any money to pay with, only turning a deaf ear to demands when he had nothing to satisfy them, as was often the case.

As for the extraordinary network of financial and legal complications—woven about very little pecuniary substance—into which he was from time to time inveigled by his wife, sister, and daughter, the muddle seems at length to have become such that probably none of the parties concerned could have told exactly

how matters stood, and all that is really clear is that Cervantes himself was the only person who derived no kind of benefit therefrom.

At one time he was involved in a grave scandal concerning the killing of a man, in the course of which he and most of his family were arrested.

But throughout all these complications and confusions poor Cervantes seems never to have been guilty of anything like intentional misconduct. As Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly says of him in the Preface, he was "one of those rare men who can afford to have the whole truth told about them."

Amid all this storm and stress, often desperately poor and busily engaged in seeking such employment as might keep body and soul together, Cervantes managed to do literary work. He was ever ready to write or place a sonnet—one of these went to adorn a treatise on kidney disease—and the first part of 'Don Quixote' appeared when he was close on 60 years old, the second part following ten years later.

Only once do we see him angry (on the publication of the spurious second part of 'Don Quixote'). Evidently his optimism—described elsewhere by the author as "reckless and uncalculating"—never permitted him to worry, and so the world became infinitely the richer by his work.

Carefully compiled foot-notes give the evidence for statements in the text, and the book is excellently printed and indexed.

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*Chantilly, in History and Art.* By Louise M. Richter. (John Murray, 21/ net.)

CHANTILLY is but a name to vast numbers of English people who visit France, and a name which suggests horse-racing rather than the palace and pictures with which Mrs. Richter is concerned; but the beautiful reproductions of famous pictures which her book contains will undoubtedly lead many Englishmen to cut a day out of their next visit to Paris in order to spend it at the Musée Condé.

Mrs. Richter's main object has been the study of the works of the French fifteenth- and sixteenth-century artists so successfully collected by the Duc d'Aumale, and once kept at that Orleans House at Twickenham which is now empty, and being offered for sale as an "eligible building site."

In some interesting pages the author traces the history of the Château and its owners, from the earliest dates down to the present day. The house built by the grandson of the Grand Condé was levelled to the ground by the mob during the first Revolution, and the only original buildings left are those of the vast stables. Mrs. Richter does not forget to tell us of the visits to the Château of such men as Bossuet, Fénelon, Boileau, Racine, Corneille, La Fontaine, and Molière. Of Boileau there is the tale that during an animated conversation with a prince he contradicted some statement, but, seeing



an angry look on his Highness's face, he became alarmed, and, making a profound bow, said: "Je serais toujours de l'avis de M. le Prince, surtout quand il aura tort."

Here, too, it was that Vatel ran himself through with his sword because the fish did not arrive in time for dinner; and it was also at the same château, when Louis XIV. indicated a desire to obtain possession of it, that Condé said to his sovereign: "Vous êtes le maître; mais j'ai une grâce à demander à votre Majesté: c'est de me laisser à Chantilly comme votre concierge." On which the King had the good taste to desist, and to let the Condé mansion inspire Versailles.

Mrs. Richter deals with the collections of the Musée Condé with much skill, but they are so vast that any attempt to describe them in a single volume must end in the compilation of something very like a catalogue—in this case an excellent, very readable catalogue, full of admirable comments on the pictures, but still a catalogue. She has consulted all the authorities, and gives a useful list of their works.

We are puzzled by a château called "Clemonceaux," and presume that Che-nonceaux is meant; and we have detected some trifling inconsistency in the use of accents; but the illustrations alone would make the volume valuable, and those from the 'Très Riches Heures du Duc de Berry' are reproduced in a perfect manner.

#### FICTION.

*Atlantis.* By Gerhart Hauptmann. (Werner Laurie, 6/)

ALTHOUGH 'Atlantis' is far behind its author's 'Emanuel Quint' in importance, it is, nevertheless, a psychological study from a master-hand. The subject of redemption by suffering and by toil, the gradual release from an overpowering obsession, enables the realist to be as scrupulously accurate as he wishes in his portraiture of human weakness, and at the same time to provide the happy ending that will to some extent preserve readers from unpleasant after-memories of his essays in pathology. The hero of 'Atlantis'—a German doctor—is one whom mental stress and hard work deliver from the powers of evil.

The novel was written two or three years ago, and is probably based on Hauptmann's visit to America in 1892. His hero, distracted by domestic troubles and by a temporary infatuation for a young dancing-girl, on learning the name of the boat in which she and her father are to cross to America, forthwith books a passage on the same liner. The ship goes down in mid-Atlantic, but he and the dancer are rescued, and reach New York on another steamer. More than half the book is occupied with the details of the voyage. The author conveys a wonderfully vivid impression—from imagi-

nation, for the Titanic disaster had not happened at the time of writing—of the general atmosphere on the doomed vessel before the fatal collision occurred. There are no presentiments or omens; it is merely the noting of innumerable points, trifling in themselves, that makes both the imminence and the actuality of the catastrophe convincing.

Hauptmann's hero had studied philosophy, and to him America was at first little more than a copious source of questions as to the meaning of the universe. He meets a number of German friends, artists for the most part, and shares their life and work. Finally the companionship of a healthy woman decides his return to Europe in a state of mental and moral soundness. But Hauptmann's work is itself largely written with the purpose of raising questions, and it is not only from the hero that we receive hints of the author's philosophy of life. For one thing we are grateful: he has, it would seem, definitely turned away from the depressing naturalism of his earlier writings. Hauptmann is an author who has never entirely succeeded in suiting himself to any particular form. Every one of his works is to a certain extent an experiment. Although his greatest successes have been his plays, it is possible that a few years will see him with an equally distinguished reputation as a novelist. His analytical powers scarcely have full play in his dramas.

The translation is American, and keeps fairly close to the original, although we have noticed slight interpolations here and there. "He carried an alligator portfolio in his waistcoat pocket" is unfortunate.

*Modern Lovers.* By Viola Meynell. (Martin Secker, 6/)

MISS MEYNELL again excites our wonder by the extraordinary intimacy she shows in her studies of character. We could wish to find ourselves in a more thankful mood towards her for this last book, and we seek the reason for this lack of gratitude. The explanation seems to lie in the very truth of the author's discernment; the pettiness of aim that rules most human actions is profoundly depressing.

Of the family herein dissected, the father and mother have no redeeming traits; of the two girls, one at least wins a small measure of sympathy in that she recognizes within herself a capacity for love which, if fostered, is half-starved. In the lives of the suitors of the two girls, love is but a thing apart—the art of diving in each case fills their whole existence. Miss Meynell may have meant to convince her readers that one of these two really possessed a *joie de vivre*; for our part, the man's obvious and endless striving for effect nullifies all idea of spontaneity, and so fails to alleviate the sense of morbidity to which the book gives rise.

*An Unfinished Song.* By Mrs. Ghosal (Srimati Svarna Kumari Devi). (Werner Laurie, 6/)

THIS is a novel of deep and peculiar interest. The author is a prominent member of the Reformed Party of Bengal, which has done much to break down the *purdah* and to introduce European habits where it was thought they would be of advantage to the people of India. She is said to be the first Indian woman to write a novel, and is a sister of Rabin-dranath Tagore.

The chief feature of the story is the insight provided into the psychological life of the Hindu girl. Even amongst the Reformed Party, where polygamy is unknown, and child-marriages are few the full meaning of the line,

He for God only, she for God in him,

is accepted to a degree absolutely beyond the creed and practice of the most submissive of Englishwomen. The heroine, who has found her happiness, concludes the recital of her romance with a query. Whom has she loved? Was it the companion of her schooldays, whose reflection she found in the grown man, or the grown man who recalled the schoolboy? Or was it, after all, that other man who repeated the song which the boy used to sing many years before? Something of the spirit of Mr. Kipling's 'Brushwood Boy' seems to enter with the story, expressing itself at its clearest in the suggestion that the actual singer of the song heard in dreams must, apart from any other consideration, be the destined lover. Or, after all, was the heroine's idealized love but the counterpart of that period of religious emotionalism often observed in English girls?

It is curious to note the extent to which the English language and literature make themselves felt in the well-educated household which provides both the characters and their background. Love-letters, it appears, are written in English:—

"That the love-letters of a Bengali youth, whose whole life is one great imitation, should be written in his native tongue—this preposterous idea would not occur to any one."

English poets are quoted at every opportunity. Even proposals of marriage are made in borrowed words. In a moment of deep emotion a Hindu breaks out: "O frailty, thy name is woman. Why so much ado about nothing?" The conversation, not of one character, but of all, resembles that of the suitor in Mr. Eden Phillpotts's 'American Prisoner' in its patchwork of quotations.

For the rest, the male types presented here are not distinctly un-English. They do not regard love as the only object of life, and they are prepared to acquiesce in the removal of *purdah* restrictions—up to a point. Human nature is found everywhere to be much the same.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

## THEOLOGY.

**Highway of the Holy Cross (The)**, by F. V. H., 1/6 net. Skeffington  
Short papers on self-surrender, sorrow, prayer, service, suffering, and hope.

**Hill (Henry Erskine)**, THE PARABLES OF REDEMPTION, 2/ net. Skeffington  
Most of these addresses on Christ's teaching on forgiveness were given in St. Paul's Cathedral, Dundee, in 1908.

**Magee (Rev. A. V.)**, THE MESSAGE OF THE GUEST (CHAMBER; OR, THE LAST WORDS OF CHRIST), 2/ net. Skeffington  
A devotional book "intended primarily for use in Advent or Lent, in Meditation and in Retreat."

## LAW.

**Lewis (Timothy)**, A GLOSSARY OF MEDIEVAL WELSH LAW, based upon the Black Book of Chirk, 15/ net. Manchester University Press  
A glossary of the earliest Welsh law-text, arranged alphabetically, and containing quotations from other texts.

## POETRY.

**Collins (Mary Gabrielle)**, GARDEN SUBURB VERSES, 6d. net. Co-Partnership Publishers  
Verses on gardening and things of local interest to inhabitants of the Hampstead Garden Suburb.

**Fox-Smith (C.)**, SONGS IN SAIL, AND OTHER CHANTYS, "Vigo Cabinet Series," 1/ net. Elkin Mathews

This book of verse contains songs of the wanderer in distant lands and some "Romance" pieces. They are reprinted from *The Spectator*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other papers.

**Gleadon (Phyllis)**, PHILOMELA, 2/6 net. Humphreys  
A book of verses, chiefly on love. Three of the pieces were written at a very early age.

**Kaye-Smith (Shella)**, WILLOW'S FORGE, AND OTHER POEMS, 2/6 net. Erskine Macdonald  
The piece which gives its title to this book is the cry of a mad girl, whose lover has been hanged for stealing sheep. There are other ballads, "cant songs," religious and miscellaneous pieces.

**Keigwin (R. P.)**, LANYARD LYRICS, 2/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall  
A book of humorous verses, chiefly of interest to those who are connected with the Royal Naval College, Osborne. A good many have appeared in *The Osborne Magazine*, and a few in other papers. The volume is illustrated by Mr. P. L. Butt.

**Little Poems**, selected and arranged by E. Crosby Heath, 1/ net. Erskine Macdonald  
An anthology of lyrics, with a critical essay by the compiler, in which he defines a "little poem" as one which is simple, homely, and full of tender feeling.

**Symms (J. M.)**, THE MARK OF THE EAST, AND OTHER VERSES, 3/6 net. Thacker  
A volume of light, humorous verses dealing with Anglo-Indian life, reproduced from *Punch*, *The Rangoon Gazette*, and *The Burma Critic*.

**Walker (Horace Eaton)**, INTIMATIONS OF HEAVEN, 1/6 net. Elliot Stock  
A long didactic piece, composed of 150 fourteen-line stanzas.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Andrews (William Loring)** COLLECTION OF EARLY BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF YALE UNIVERSITY, Catalogue, 8/6 net. Milford

This collection was formed to illustrate the art of the printer during the first century of printing. The Catalogue is descriptive, and includes a Preface by Mr. Addison Van Name, Librarian Emeritus of Yale University.

**Library of Congress, CLASSIFICATION, CLASS E-F, AMERICA**, Second Edition, 40c. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

The scheme of classification here followed is based on that of 'America: History and Geography,' prepared by Mr. Charles Martel in 1901. Explanations and references have been added to the new edition.

**Longmans, Green & Co.'s (Messrs.) Classified Catalogue**, 1914.

A Catalogue of the books published by Messrs. Longmans, classified under subject headings. There are brief analyses of the contents of books referred to, and a full Index.

**Norwich Public Library, READERS' GUIDE, Vol. III. No. 1, 1d.** Norwich Library Com.  
This number contains the first portion of a Catalogue of the Biographical Section of the Lending Library and a classified list of recent additions.

## PHILOSOPHY.

**Stocker (R. Dimsdale)**, THE TIME SPIRIT, 3/6 net. Erskine Macdonald  
A discussion of the spiritual tendencies of the time in their religious, psychological, and ethical aspects.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Janet (Paul)**, FÉNELON, HIS LIFE AND WORKS, translated and edited by Victor Leuliette, 5/ net. Pitman

An account of the life of Fénelon, with an analysis and appreciation of his writings. The translator has added an Introduction, notes, and Index.

**Kellogg (Clara Louise [Madame Strakosch])**, MEMOIRS OF AN AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA, 10/6 net. Putnam

Memoirs of Madame Strakosch's life "on and off" the stage, with illustrations from photographs.

**Source - Books of English History: EXTRACTS FROM THE CHRONICLES ILLUSTRATING ENGLISH MEDIEVAL HISTORY**, by Alice Raven, 6d. net. Macdonald & Evans

The extracts cover the period from the accession of William I. to the summoning of the Good Parliament.

**Wood (Michael H. M.)**, A FATHER IN GOD, the Episcopate of William West Jones, 18/ net. Macmillan

A biography of the Archbishop of Capetown, with an Introduction by the Archdeacon of Northampton, and illustrations from photographs.

## GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Batcheller (Tryphosa Bates)**, ROYAL SPAIN OF TO-DAY, 25/ net. Longmans

This book is published under the royal patronage of the King and Queen of Spain and Queen Maria Christina. It gives a descriptive account of a journey in Spain and a short visit to Portugal, written in the form of letters. There are numerous illustrations, some in colour.

**Browne (Belmore)**, THE CONQUEST OF MOUNT MCKINLEY, 15/ net. Putnam

An account of three expeditions, made in 1906, 1910, and 1912, through the Alaskan wilderness to Mount McKinley, illustrated from drawings by the author, photographs, and maps.

**Hackmann (H.)**, A GERMAN SCHOLAR IN THE EAST, Travel Scenes and Reflections, translated by Daisie Rommel, 5/ net. Kegan Paul  
An account of Dr. Hackmann's tour in the East in 1910. The translator has shortened the original, "aiming more at a reproduction of the character and the chief contents of the book than at a strict rendering of the wording."

**Knight (E. F.)**, THE CRUISE OF THE FALCON, a Voyage to South America in a 30-ton Yacht, 1/ net. Nelson

This book was noticed in *The Athenæum*, July 12, 1884, p. 41.

**Palestine Exploration Fund, QUARTERLY STATEMENT**, January, 2/ net. Office of the Fund

In an article entitled 'The Desert of the Wanderings' Sir Charles Watson gives an account of the survey which is about to be undertaken of the district lying to the south of Palestine. Other articles are 'The Dead Sea,' by Sir John Gray Hill, and 'The Site of Gibeah,' by the Rev. W. F. Birch.

**Stirling (Rev. John F.)**, AN ATLAS ILLUSTRATING THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES AND THE EPISTLES, 8d. net. Philip

A series of maps illustrating the life and activities of the Apostles, with brief historical and geographical notes.

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Mason (James)**, THE ART OF CHESS, Fourth Edition, 6/ net. 'Field' and 'Queen' Office

The present edition was revised and enlarged by the late Mr. Hoffer, Chess Editor of *The Field*, and contains new examples of the End and Middle Games, with explanatory notes and other additional matter.

**Mayo (The Earl of) and Boulton (W. B.)**, THE HISTORY OF THE KILDARE HUNT, 21/ net. St. Catherine Press

An account of the origin and history of the Kildare pack and a record of the Masterships, ending with that of Sir Edward Kennedy. There are illustrations.

## SOCIOLOGY.

**Sumner (William Graham)**, EARTH-HUNGER, AND OTHER ESSAYS, edited by Albert Galloway Keller, 10/ net. Milford

A collection of Prof. Sumner's shorter essays, some of which are printed for the first time. They deal chiefly with sociological and political questions.

## ECONOMICS.

**Ballen (Dorothy)**, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ROAD-MAKING AND ROADS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, "Studies in Economics and Political Science," 15/ net. King

A revised and enlarged edition of the Bibliography compiled by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb in 1906, classified under the general headings of (1) 'History and Description,' (2) 'Administration,' (3) 'Engineering,' and (4) 'Traffic,' with an Introduction by Sir George Gibb.

**Barbour (Sir David)**, THE INFLUENCE OF THE GOLD SUPPLY ON PRICES AND PROFITS, 3/6 net. Macmillan

A discussion of the way in which the quantity of money affects prices, and the relation between credit and prices.

**War and Peace Pamphlet, No. 3: MILITARISM AND WAGES, THE EFFECT OF MILITARISM ON WAGES AND PRICES OF COMMODITIES**, by F. Mertens, 1d. 'War and Peace' Co.

A plea for international brotherhood, which would make war impossible.

## EDUCATION.

**Historical Association of Scotland (The)**, PAMPHLET No. 4: THE ANTIQUITIES OF ABERDEEN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD, for the Use of Teachers, by G. M. Fraser. Aberdeen Public Library

A paper dealing with some of the historical and ethnic interests of Aberdeen and its neighbourhood, written to quicken local patriotism among children.

**Vickers (Kenneth H.)**, A SHORT HISTORY OF LONDON, 2/6 net. Macdonald & Evans

A sketch of the history of London, suitable for London teachers "who wish to enliven their history teaching with local illustrations."

**White (Jessie)**, MONTESSORI SCHOOLS AS SEEN IN THE EARLY SUMMER OF 1913, 1/ net. Milford

The author spent two months of last year in studying the Montessori schools in Italy and the Canton of Ticino, and here records her observations.

## PHILOLOGY.

**Fynes-Clinton (O. H.)**, THE WELSH VOCABULARY OF THE BANGOR DISTRICT, 21/ net. Milford

A glossary of words in modern colloquial use in the district of Bangor, with a list of books consulted, Introduction, and Index.

## LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Essays and Studies by Members of the English Association**, Vol. IV., collected by C. H. Herford, 5/ net. Oxford, Clarendon Press

The papers in this volume are 'A Note on Dramatic Criticism,' by Prof. J. E. Spingarn; 'English Prose Numbers,' by Prof. O. Elton; 'Some Unconsidered Elements in English Place-Names,' by Mr. A. Mawer; 'Platonism in Shelley,' by Mr. L. Winstanley; 'Defoe's True-Born Englishman,' by Mr. A. C. Guthkelch; 'The Plays of Mr. John Galsworthy,' by Mr. A. R. Skemp; and 'Dramatic Technique in Marlowe,' by Mr. G. P. Baker.

**Grant (Arthur)**, IN THE OLD PATHS, Memories of Literary Pilgrimages, 8/6 net. Constable  
Reminiscences of the haunts of Lamb, Shakespeare, Keble, Cowper, and others, with pen-and-ink illustrations. The essays are reprinted from *The Scotsman* and *The Atlantic Monthly*.

## POLITICS.

**Taft (William Howard)**, POPULAR GOVERNMENT: ITS ESSENCE, ITS PERMANENCE, AND ITS PERILS, 5/ net. Milford

Of these addresses by the late President on various aspects of modern government as illustrated by the Constitution of the United States, eight were delivered before Yale University, and the remaining two at Montreal before the American Bar Association.

## SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Historical Course for Middle Forms: I. WESTERN EUROPE**, by B. L. K. Henderson; II. THE ENGLISH NATION, INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL HISTORY, by P. Meadows, 2/ each. Bell

This course has been designed by the editors as preliminary to the detailed study of periods, for children from 12 to 16. The first volume gives an outline of the history of Europe, and the second treats of a special aspect of national history. Each is adapted to a year's school work, and contains extracts from original sources.



**Illustrations to British History, 55 B.C.-A.D. 1854.** BEING EXTRACTS FROM CONTEMPORARY DOCUMENTS AND LITERATURE, edited by J. Turrel, 2/6 Oxford, Clarendon Press

These extracts are intended "to illustrate from contemporary literature what Mr. Maurice Hewlett calls the 'Hodgkin'—the life of the 'dim multitudes.'" The Latin passages have been translated or paraphrased, and the spelling and vocabulary of Early English pieces have been modernized.

**Kermode (Rev. S. A. P.) and Williamson (Rev. W.),** JUNIOR SCRIPTURE EXAMINATION PAPERS, Old Testament, 1/6 Methuen

A series of papers on the Old Testament, suitable for children preparing for the preliminary, junior, and senior examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge "Locals," and modelled on papers set by these and other examining bodies.

**Lamb (Charles),** ESSAYS OF ELIA: and THE LAST ESSAYS OF ELIA, edited by A. Hamilton Thompson, "Pitt Press Series," 2/6 each. Cambridge University Press

The order followed here is that of the editions of 1823 and 1833, the more important passages omitted from the collected editions being added in an Appendix. Each volume has an Introduction, notes, and three Indexes.

#### FICTION.

**Doyle (A. Conan),** THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

A reprint in "Nelson's Sevenpenny Library." See notice in *Athen.*, Nov. 5, 1892, p. 625.

**Hauptmann (Gerhart),** ATLANTIS, 6/6 Laurie  
See review, p. 59.

**Leighton (Marie C.),** GERALDINE WALTON—WOMAN! 6/6 Ward & Lock

A cardsharp finds himself invited, at the shortest notice, to impersonate the son of a wealthy manufacturer. A number of exciting events follow as a consequence of this illusion.

**Meynell (Viola),** MODERN LOVERS, 6/6 Secker  
See review, p. 59.

**Morris (William),** THE WATER OF THE WONDROUS ISLES, 2 vols.; THE SUNDERING FLOOD, 2 vols., 4/6 net each.

A reprint in "Longman's Pocket Library." The former was reviewed in *The Athenæum*, Dec. 4, 1897, p. 777.

**Reynolds (Mrs. Bailie),** THE RELATIONS, and WHAT THEY RELATED, 8/6 Mills & Boon  
A new edition.

**Stock (Ralph),** MARAMA, a Tale of the South Pacific, 6/6 Hutchinson

This love-tale presents a young girl who has been educated in England and kept in ignorance of her family's circumstances. On returning to her home in the South Pacific Islands, she finds that her sister is a half-caste, and her father a victim of the kava habit.

**Thorne (Guy),** CHANCE IN CHAINS, a Story of Monte Carlo, 1/6 net. Werner Laurie  
This story concerns certain fraudulent proceedings carried out at Monte Carlo.

**White (Fred M.),** NUMBER 13. Ward & Lock  
Deals with the mysteries and villainies which occur in two adjoining houses with a movable panel in the party-wall, which aids the heroine and detective most opportunely.

**Williamson (C. N. and A. M.),** IT HAPPENED IN EGYPT, 6/6 Methuen

The greater part of the events of this novel take place in Cairo. The action is threefold, and consists of the adventures of a small party of tourists, of a large "select" party, and of two Englishmen who are in the possession of a great secret.

#### REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Classical Quarterly, JANUARY, 3/6 net.** Murray  
The contents include papers: 'On the Aristotelian Use of *ἀποφύ*,' a Reply, by Mr. J. L. Stocks; 'On some Passages of Ovid's *Tristia*,' by Mr. S. G. Owen; and on 'Etymologies and Derivations,' by Mr. Edwin W. Fay.

**Scottish Historical Review, JANUARY, 2/6 net.** Glasgow, MacLehose

Besides reviews, this number contains papers on the 'Intellectual Influences of Scotland on the Continent,' by Prof. Hume Brown; 'William Barclay,' by Mr. David B. Smith; and 'Some Sources of the Tales of the Three Priests of Peebles,' by Mr. T. D. Robb; and a transcript of part of Scott's *Arcturion's* 'Trew Relation,' with an introductory note by Dr. George Neilson.

**Women's Industrial News, JANUARY, 6d.**

Women's Industrial Council  
Besides reviews and notes, this number contains an article by Mrs. Bernard Drake on 'Government Contracts and the Disenfranchised Worker,' and a survey of the Women's Industrial Council by Miss L. Wyatt Papworth.

We have also received the Annual Report for 1912-13 of the Women's Industrial Council.

#### ANNUALS.

**Bodleian Library, Oxford, STAFF MANUAL, 1914.**

In the present edition is printed the new Bodleian Statute passed last July, with directions to the Staff, the regulations of the Library, and a Manual for readers and visitors.

**Catholic Social Year-Book for 1914,** edited by the Central Executive of the Catholic Social Guild, 1/6 net. King

A record of the activities of Catholic social organizations during the past year, with articles on modern social conditions by Catholic writers.

**Clergy Directory and Parish Guide, 1914, 4/6** Phillips

Containing lists of the clergy of the Church of England, and information about Diocesan and Cathedral Establishments, the two Convocations, Church Societies, and Benefices.

**Mowbray's Annual, THE CHURCHMAN'S YEAR-BOOK AND ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1914, 1/6 net,** cloth 2/6 net.

The Biographical Section has been much enlarged in this issue. Another section gives general and statistical information on the activities of the Anglican Church, and a third contains a list of services held in London, provincial, and some Continental churches.

**Post Office London Directory for 1914,** with County Suburbs, 40/6 Kelly's Directories  
See notice on p. 63

**Sell's World's Press, THE HANDBOOK OF THE FOURTH ESTATE, 1914,** edited by Hubert W. Peet, 5/6 net. Sells

A revised and enlarged edition, including among its new features a 'Who's Who in the Daily Press,' a 'Press Photographers' Directory,' and lists of News Agencies and Art and Literary Agents. There are articles by well-known journalists on subjects of interest to those connected with the Press.

**Willings' Press Guide and Advertisers' Directory and Handbook, 1914, 1/6** Willing

A well-established book of reference regarding the newspapers of the world.

#### GENERAL.

**Altken (J. R.),** IN A CITY GARDEN, 3/6 net. Poulis

Discursive essays on the seasons in a city garden, interspersed with extracts from the writings of dead and living poets, including some verses by the author. There are mounted illustrations in colour by Miss Katharine Cameron.

**Cairn, a Magazine of the Edinburgh College of Art: CHRISTMAS, 1913.** Edinburgh, the College

The Director of the College, Mr. F. Morley Fletcher, has written an Introductory Note, and there are serious and humorous articles, verses, and illustrations, as well as College Notes and Correspondence.

**Clark (Arthur J.),** MYNE OWN, a Bundle of Essays, 5/6 net. Scott

A collection of miscellaneous essays on Botticelli, 'On being "Hard Up,"' 'The Teaching of History,' 'Sagesse,' and various other subjects, some of which have appeared in *The Christian World* and elsewhere.

**Dickensian, Vol. IX.,** edited by B. W. Matz, 4/6 net. Chapman & Hall

The bound volume for 1913.

**Everyman Encyclopædia (The), Vol. XII: STE-ZYM,** edited by Andrew Boyle, 1/6 net. Dent

The chief of the longer articles are on Trade Unions, the United States, and Wireless Telegraphy. The book is illustrated.

**International Congress of Americanists, PROCEEDINGS OF THE XVIII. SESSION, London, 1912, Parts I. and II.,** prepared by the Editorial Committee, 42/6 Harrison

Containing a report of the proceedings and the papers delivered at the Eighteenth Congress. The volumes are illustrated.

**Knowlson (T. Sharper),** HOW TO BECOME EFFICIENT, an Introductory Study of First Principles, 1/6 net. Werner Laurie

The object of the author is "to show how the scientific method may be applied to the problems of State, of business, and of everyday life; and how such an application may lead to improved conditions."

**Kunz (George Frederick),** THE CURIOUS LORE OF PRECIOUS STONES, 21/6 net. Lippincott

An account of the folk-lore and superstitions concerning precious stones, and the religious and other uses to which they have been put at different times among different peoples.

**Library Assistants' Association Series (The),** No. 5, IDEALS: OLD AND NEW, an Address to Young Librarians, by E. Wyndham Hulme, 3d.

This paper on the ideals of library administration was read to the Library Assistants' Association last October.

**National Museum of Wales, SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1912-13.** Cardiff, the Museum

Containing the Report of the Council, lists of donations, the financial statement of the Building Fund, and other matter. There are illustrations.

**Vere (Percy),** THE CONFESSIONS OF A LITERARY FREE-LANCE, with Hints on writing Stories and Articles, 1/6 net. Edinburgh, Nimmo

The author records his experiences as a writer of short stories and articles for popular magazines, and gives practical advice to young writers.

**Walsh (William S.),** A HANDY BOOK OF CURIOUS INFORMATION, 12/6 net. Lippincott

A book "primarily designed as a sort of supplement to the Encyclopædias," giving information on all manner of subjects.

**Year-Book of Mary, Queen of Scots (A),** collected and edited by A. A. Methuen, 2/6 net. Foulis

A "year-book" made up of extracts from the letters and sayings of Mary, Queen of Scots, with a Preface by the compiler, and an Appendix containing brief biographical notes on men and women who affected her career. It is bound in white and printed on thick paper, with marginal notes in green ink. There are mounted illustrations.

#### SCIENCE.

**Bayliss (W. M.),** THE NATURE OF ENZYME ACTION, Third Edition, "Monographs on Biochemistry," 5/6 net. Longmans

A revised and enlarged edition, incorporating the results of recent research.

**Jenkins (E. H.),** THE SMALL ROCK GARDEN, edited by F. W. Marvey, 2/6 net. Country Life's Office

A book on rock gardens and the cultivation of Alpine plants. The illustrations are a notable feature.

**Lyon (Marcus Ward), jun.,** TREESHREWS, an Account of the Mammalian Family Tupaiidae. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

A paper reprinted from the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum*.

**Murray (J. Alan),** THE CHEMISTRY OF CATTLE FEEDING AND DAIRYING, 6/6 net. Longmans

The author's aim is "to develop and explain those fundamental principles which are the basis of all effective control in farming operations rather than to prescribe rules for particular cases," and he writes for students taking college courses in agriculture who are already familiar with the rudiments of inorganic and organic chemistry.

**Severn (Elizabeth),** PSYCHO-THERAPY: ITS DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE, 3/6 net. Rider

A treatise on "the philosophy and method of mind-cure." Dr. Severn advocates hygienic and common-sense measures combined with metaphysical treatment in cases of physical disability, and gives instances of the successful application of her theories.

**Whole Art of Dyeing (The),** in Two Parts.

Shottory, Stratford-on-Avon, Tapestry Studio  
A reprint of a book on dyeing silk, wool, linen, and hats, and 'The Culture of the Drugs used in the Tinctorial Art.' The first part was originally written in German, and the second in French; both were "Faithfully rendered into English" and printed in 1705.

#### FINE ARTS.

**Coffey (George),** THE BRONZE AGE IN IRELAND, 6/6 net. Simpkin & Marshall

An account of the Bronze Age in Ireland from the point of view of the implements and weapons used during that period. A great part of this work has already been published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*. There are a large number of illustrations.

**London and Middlesex Archaeological Society,** TRANSACTIONS, Vol. II. Part IV.

Bishopsgate Institute  
Containing the Report of the Society for 1913 and a number of papers, including 'William Camden and Camden Place,' by Mr. Arthur Clough; 'The Growth of Interest in Archaeology,' by Sir Edward Brabrook; and 'The History of Christ's Hospital, London,' by Mr. William Empie.



**Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, BULLETIN,** December, 1913, 10c.

The contents include a paper on 'Baron Stiegel and American Glass,' by Mr. F. W. Hunter, and an account of the bronzes in the Department of Classical Art, by 'G. M. A. R.' There are illustrations.

**Orpen (William), DRAWINGS,** 42/ net. Chenil  
A portfolio of ten drawings, each proof being signed by the artist. A limited number of impressions are being issued singly at 5/ each.

**Strickland (Walter G.), A DICTIONARY OF IRISH ARTISTS,** 2 vols., 30/ net. Maunsel

This work contains details of the lives and works of Irish artists from the earliest times to the present day, excluding living men. There are in the two volumes 1,262 pages of biographies, printed in large type, and 150 portraits.

**Weller (Charles Heald), ATHENS AND ITS MONUMENTS,** "Handbooks of Archeology and Antiquities," 17/ net. Macmillan

An untechnical account by an American archaeologist of the topography and ancient monuments of Athens, designed for the use of the traveller as well as the student. The book is fully illustrated.

### MUSIC.

**Coward (Henry), CHORAL TECHNIQUE AND INTERPRETATION,** "Handbooks for Musicians," 5/ net. Novello

A practical handbook designed for choral conductors and choirmasters, in which the author discusses the problems of choral singing, and sets forth "the underlying principles of artistic choral attainment."

**London College of Music, ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE LOCAL AND HIGHER EXAMINATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1913.**

A record of the activities of the London College of Music during the past year. We have also received their "Local Centre" Syllabus for 1914, and notice that in two subjects a new section has been introduced: in *Pianoforte Playing*, the Advanced Intermediate Section has been placed between the Intermediate and Senior, and in *Elocution* the Advanced Senior after the Senior Section.

### DRAMA.

**Evelyn (F. A.), A TRANSLATION OF THE 'BACCHÆ' OF EURIPIDES,** 1/6 net. Heath & Cranton

**Shakespeare, THE TRAGEDIE OF CYMBELINE,** edited by Horace Howard Furness, "New Variorum Edition," 15/ net. Lippincott

The last work of Dr. Furness. The Preface has been left unfinished, and the Index compiled by Dr. Benson B. Charles.

**Tickell (S. Claude), PHEDRA, a Tragedy in Five Acts,** 2/ John Richmond  
An adaptation of Racine's play.

### CONFERENCE OF EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

THE Second Annual Conference of Educational Associations,\* held at London University from the 2nd to the 10th inst., was opened by Mr. James Bryce—we do not know his new title yet—with an address on 'Salient Educational Issues.' These he took to be mainly the need of more intensive cultivation, higher quality rather than more quantity; the inadequate salaries and leisure of teachers; the large size of classes; insufficient attention given

to secondary instruction; a synthetic curriculum of scientific and humanistic subjects; the introduction into our Universities of such subjects as political economy, the science of administration, commercial geography, and the elements of finance; the danger of multiplying Universities; the question "Why do not English boys care for learning more than they do?" Mr. Bryce thought that education, instead of being solely directed to enable people to make their way in the world, should also teach them how to enjoy the world; we might go further if we went more slowly, and not always along dusty roads.

Dr. Scott Keltie, President of the Geographical Association, sketched the progress of geographical education during the past thirty years; and Prof. Mackinder emphasized the importance of the teaching of Regional Geography with its human element.

At a meeting of the "Simplified Spelling Society" Sir William Ramsay presided. Miss Burstall claimed that the Society had reason on its side, and that a language was something that is spoken, therefore they did not wish to change it. Prof. Rippmann gave an address on 'The Standardization of English Speech,' and a resolution was passed asking the Board of Education to call a Conference to discuss this question.

Dr. Rouse gave the Presidential Address to the Teachers' Guild on 'The Educational Outlook.' He put in a plea for the retention of imagination in education, and deprecated the examination system, "a fetish of sixty years' standing," which increased officialism, and did not give any impression of the examinee as a human being in human society. An exceedingly able paper was read by Miss Dora Walford (Leeds Training College) on 'Handicraft in Schools and Colleges,' which extended beyond its subject of handicraft to the essential bases of education, and pleaded for the right directing of the craft instinct, "the life seeking an outlet," in human beings.

The Presidential Address of the Modern Language Association was delivered by Sir Henry Miers, Principal of the University of London, who laid emphasis on the fact that the old methods connected with the teaching of Latin and Greek were not suitable for modern languages. After pointing out the advantages of learning a foreign tongue, he suggested that some method, free from grammatical subtleties and giving the ability to translate, should be planned for those adults who were eager to acquire knowledge.

Mr. Nevill Perkins (Bristol University) gave an address in French to the Modern Language Association on 'L'Angleterre à travers les Lunettes Françaises.' With delicate malice he traced, by means of spectacles that were not always rose-coloured, the impressions made by the English through the centuries since the Norman Conquest.

The Montessori Society was addressed by the Rev. Cecil Grant, of St. George's School, Harpenden, on 'The New Hopes due to Scientific Investigation of the Child's Natural Development'; and an account of the Montessori schools was given by Mr. Claude Claremont, who is studying the principles at Rome.

Other meetings that have been held were on 'Rural Education' (Teachers' Guild), 'Collective Teaching' (Royal Drawing Society), 'Design' (Art Teachers' Guild), and various aspects of nature study (Nature Study Society).

(To be concluded in our next issue.)

### ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

THE Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools, which has now a membership of over five thousand, held its annual meetings on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd inst. at the London Day Training College, under the presidency of Mr. J. V. Saunders (Hymers College, Hull), the newly elected Chairman. The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. D. Dunkerley (Watford Grammar School), brought up the Report of the Finance Committee, which revealed a strong financial position. Mr. W. A. Newsome (Stationers' School), in presenting the report of the Joint Agency, spoke of the great benefits accruing to masters from employment of the Agency, and appealed to all members to use their influence with head masters with a view to extending its work. He regretted that the figures on the books of the Joint Agency proved that the salaries of assistant masters were not increasing.

Mr. J. C. Isard (the Leys School), the retiring Chairman, in moving the adoption of the Annual Report, referred to the various activities of the Association during the past year. Early in the year a strong breeze seemed coming down from the Educational Olympus, breaking the level grey and giving glints of strong sunshine, with promise of copious fertilizing rains; for the announcement was made of a scheme of educational reform of the most comprehensive kind, to be formulated and fathered by the Government. In such an hour they felt that certain educational pleas ought to be plainly, publicly, and strongly urged, namely, due sorting and winnowing of State-franked pupils, grade by grade, and type by type; sufficiency, but not extravagance, of every kind of educational provision; careful regard to the teachers, their number, their quality, their training, and—what was important in regard alike to supply and effectiveness—their recompense.

Some part of these contentions they got before the public by means of a great Conference of secondary teachers, attended by many hundreds of them, at London University. On that occasion Lord Haldane, the representative of the Government at that stage, spoke with much force of the need for bold educational advance, and for greatly better treatment of teachers.

This point, with others, was laid before the Premier in a letter supplementing with these important practical considerations some of a more general character previously addressed to him by a number of persons variously interested in education. Their letter elicited an acknowledgment not only of its receipt, but also of the Premier's acquaintance with their Association.

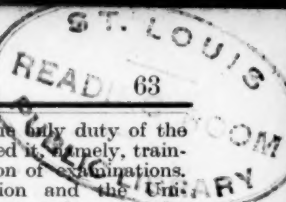
A Midland Conference at Birmingham reaffirmed the pronouncements of that of London.

With the Board of Education they had communicated on certain old points which seemed to call for insistence, even more than the new or prospective ones. There seemed signs of some recession in respect of assistant masters' personal appearance before, and representation on, governing bodies, and in regard to the reservation of grants where salaries were below normal. In all these matters they might claim to have done something to make good their position, though it was more doubtful whether they had yet secured a really effectual concurrence.

The right of a hearing before those who were now declared to be the employers (the head master being their adviser, and perhaps

#### \* Associations taking part.

Art Teachers' Guild.  
Association of Assistant Mistresses.  
Association of Science Teachers.  
Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects.  
Association of University Women Teachers.  
Child Study Society.  
College of Preceptors.  
Froebel Society.  
Geographical Association.  
Modern Language Association.  
Montessori Society.  
National Association of Manual Training.  
National Home-Reading Union.  
Parents' National Education Union.  
Private Schools Association.  
Royal Drawing Society.  
School Nature Study Union.  
Simplified Spelling Society.  
Teachers' Guild.  
Teachers in Technical Institutes.  
Training College Association.



their agent) was no doubt liable in its exercise to cause some embarrassment. Certain personal relations were essential—or at any rate the lack of them was mischievous—between head and assistants. Consequently cases would arise where this failure in relations, rather than any actual incompetence or negligence, pointed to removal of the assistant master as the easiest solution. The Governors then might well feel averse from, and perhaps unqualified for, decision of so delicate an issue. Such was the argument against the right of appearance. But the rejoinder was that an assistant was hardly likely to exercise it unless his cause was sound, and that the Governors ought to know to what extent that sort of thing occurred in their school. It was simply amazing how incessant might be the changes of staff without the serious attention of Governors being drawn to them or any explanation offered or sought. There came in most serviceably that other channel of communication which they desired—the representative Governor. He could have access at any time to his chairman or to the assistants, and they to him; he could informally and privately inquire and cross-examine, gaining guidance for his own action, and advising others usefully. He might be of special value at Governors' meetings by presenting a point of view, or contributing facts and opinions, in virtue of his closer touch with the staff.

The allocation, or at any rate proportionment, of Government grants to salaries had much in its favour; but the application of any such principle by the Board had hung fire. In view of the more effective appeal of fabrics and equipment to ratepayers, and so to Town and County Councils, departmental pressure was requisite for securing a due expenditure on the staff. That scheme had been advocated in various quarters, but they had not been able to bring the whole Federal Council quite *ad unum* thereon, the fear being that girls' schools, with others that fell into the weaker division financially, would be at a disadvantage.

They welcomed an inquiry from the Board of Education concerning a tentative scheme for professional training, and were glad to attend and urge certain modifications and safeguards, which appeared to have been regarded and adopted in the scheme. If an assistant master was to take any additional duties at all—and he had many—those might well be towards an apprentice-master who became the master's private pupil in pedagogy.

The speaker touched lightly on the good work done by the Association in protecting members in cases of injustice, and urged greater caution in entering posts without heeding signals of danger. With the Register now recreated, they would soon be placed more favourably than ever for organization. There they would have criteria duly established and credentials authoritatively vouched. The categories would be there of which the profession was constituted, or from which it could select a goodly company to start upon the road towards organic self-constitution. Into such an organism would enter, with closer intimacy and better-coupled machinery, the various memberships accustomed already to interchange of notions and projects and to co-operation through the Federal Council or other instrumentalities. And such a professional corporation would retain its own entity for many useful purposes, alongside of—dare one say, some day possibly superseding?—the State department. That ideal had surely its attractions, and might well make good its efficacy for manifold purposes, as against

that of absorption of teachers as mere units in a branch of the Civil Service. Especially did they need to envisage the largest issues and the longest lines of action and policy. They awaited—none knew how soon—the defining and actualizing of those adumbrations that for twelve months had cast hardly a gloom, but at any rate a certain obscurity of eclipse, over all educational thought and action. They must be ready to throw all their weight and enthusiasm on the side of whatever should approve itself to their best judgment and citizenship as genuine reform. They must be ready no less—if provisions emerged adverse, as they judged, to equity or enlightenment or progress—to formulate criticism, to press for excision here or extension there, banding themselves, according to their wont, with their professional brothers and sisters, and bringing to their side, as best they might, men, who, with due instruction and enthusiasm, could ward off the harmful, and bring in the sane and wholesome.

Apart from politics and emoluments and registers and organization, there stood, not vitally affected by them all, their individual responsibility in their individual task. Whatever trend public affairs might take, the schoolmaster was little likely to count for less in a boy's life. The father, and the mother too, confessedly already did count less, and, in proportion as the State increasingly planned and supervised the life in adolescence, so, very potent though they always could be, the parents counted less, and they—the teachers—all the more. Whether called Civil Servants or not, they must be agents of the State in this affair. They must plant in their pupils some seed, and stir in them some impulse, moving and growing from which they should be found such as all would fain see them—strong for every event, noble in all circumstance, "God's Englishmen," their memorial.

The Chairman thought that they as teachers should oppose the idea that parents' influence with children should become less. He felt that parents were putting too much upon teachers, and this was detrimental to the best interests of the boys.

Mr. A. A. Somerville (Eton) moved:—

"That this Association approves of the conditions for registration recently issued by the Registration Council as embodying the principles which the Association has long and consistently advocated; and recommends all members of the Association to place their names upon the Register immediately."

Teachers had now the opportunity of becoming an organized profession. He felt that if the voice of teachers had been more effectively heard, the 30 millions a year now spent on education would have been better spent. The spending authorities had had to learn their business, with the result that there had been much waste of money and energy.

At the Board of Education they had a sympathetic body of men who were genuinely anxious to do their very best for education. But mere administration tended to uniformity, and there must be some check. They hoped for success through the three forces—the State, the local education authorities, and the teachers—working in harmony. That was the greatest reason for supporting the Teachers' Register. The movement was started by secondary teachers, and particularly by their own Association. The success of the Registration Council was due to the fact that it was thoroughly representative.

Their Irish Branch desired a single Register of Teachers for the United Kingdom. He felt sure that Irish teachers would be accepted by the Council. The making of a

list of names was not the duty of the Council. Two others faced it, namely, training, and the simplification of examinations. The Board of Education and the Universities were working together on the simplification of examinations, and especially on a general Leaving Examination.

The motion, seconded by Mr. D. L. Lipson (Bradford Grammar School), was carried unanimously.

Mr. P. E. Martineau (Birmingham) moved:

"That this Association expresses its regret that the Board of Education has declined to accede to the request of the Association that a clause be inserted in all schemes, and articles of Government, to give assistant masters served with notice of dismissal the right to be heard by Governors, before notice of dismissal takes effect."

Mr. A. Forster (Leeds) seconded the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. G. H. Heath (Mercers' School) moved:

"That this Association strongly condemns the action of certain Local Education Authorities in putting out assistant-masterships to lowest tender."

Two glaring cases were quoted, and the speaker said that in this matter they had the hearty support of the head masters.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dunkerley, and carried unanimously.

The two following resolutions adopted by Council were submitted, and carried without dissent:—

a. "That, in the opinion of this Association, all assistant masters should be given a proper number of periods in each week for correction of written work."

b. "That all Leaving Examinations, qualifying for Universities or professional courses, should be co-ordinated, so that any one examination may qualify for all University or professional courses."

Votes of thanks terminated the meeting.

## THE L.C.C. TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

THE annual Conferences of the London County Council teachers are always interesting, and this year several of the papers read were above even the usually high average. Everybody who cares at all about the education that is being given to the children of London should bespeak a copy of the Report.

The proceedings opened at the Birkbeck College on the morning of New Year's Day with an address by Canon Masterman on 'The Teaching of History.' History, properly taught, should (he said) be an education of the imagination, and, through the imagination, of the sympathies. Thus the study should illuminate not only the past, but also the present, and not only the student's own nation, but also the other nations of the world, and so bring him into the brotherhood of the brave of all the earth. He reminded teachers how greatly it was in their power to influence the progress of peace and goodwill, and finally, speaking of the spectacular side of events, declared that battles, political intrigues, the seizing and the losing of thrones, could never be omitted—they formed part of the truth; but that the pageantry should be felt as sacramental and as having an inner spiritual signification.

Miss Barclay, assistant mistress in the County Secondary School, South Hackney, read an unpretentious paper—founded on personal experience—about the usefulness of school pageants in helping children to feel past times real; and Mr. Kenneth Vickers, Professor of Modern History in the University of Durham, one upon 'Local History in relation to Historical Teaching in London.'



He urged that history should, incidentally, teach patriotism, and that the natural course of progress was from the familiar to the unfamiliar, from the narrow to the wide—from the place where the school stood to the politics of Europe.

The discussion dealt mainly with the last paper. Some speakers seemed to assume that to begin with local history meant, necessarily, beginning with the present and travelling backwards, and more than one thought that children would not feel interest in their own locality. Curiously enough, nobody suggested that the proper foundation for local history is a consideration of the physical features—even sometimes the geological features—of the place. These are the conditions which originally determined the character of the early settlement, and nothing could be more stimulating to the imagination of the London child than a study, with the aid of a blank map of England, of how and why London, rather than Manchester or York, became the metropolis of this country. But the idea of teaching from this basis was never mooted. A lady remarked upon the need for some comprehension of architecture as a preliminary to pleasure in visiting historic buildings, and mentioned the "polite indifference" to the Tower of London shown by girls who had not the knowledge necessary for understanding its significance. Mr. Tibby of Clifton Hill School very wisely advised that some scheme should be adopted of giving the children a general view of events according to centuries—a framework or skeleton, not necessarily bristling with dates, into which new items of knowledge would fit as they were collected.

A little breeze arose when one speaker was rash enough to observe that civics, which arose naturally out of history, were "more for boys." Cries of "No!" and "Why?" arose from his women hearers, who were not fully satisfied by a somewhat half-hearted admission that civics might some day become of importance to girls.

The afternoon was devoted, under the chairmanship of the Head Master of Harrow, to considering the prefect system. Mr. Bolton King, Director of Education under the Warwickshire Education Committee, described the improvements, both as to discipline and as to the character of pupils, that had been found to follow the establishment of prefects in the boys' schools of that county. In particular the prefects influenced behaviour out of school—a matter about which outside persons are apt to complain to the schoolmaster, but in which interference by him is a task of some delicacy when the boys are day scholars. Such complaints have become a thing of the past in Warwickshire, and are, indeed, replaced by compliments. An extract from the minutes of a prefects' meeting showed these young officials reprimanding companions who clung behind vehicles, and deploring the conduct of some who, "quite forgetting themselves, played with an old tin can in the street."

Dr. Kimmins, Head Inspector of the London County Council, spoke with enthusiasm of the order and goodwill which he found prevailing under the prefects of a Warwickshire school, and of the remarkable ability shown, as chairman of a prefects' meeting there, by a young boy of a poor family.

Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc., described the working of a system of prefects in the North London Collegiate School for Girls, where it had proved entirely successful; and Mr. Lewis, Head Master of the Mixed School in Torriano Avenue, related how there had been fears

that the floating character of the school population in London, and the fact that clever children were mostly removed at eleven years old to secondary schools, would make it impossible to find good prefects. The experiment was, however, cautiously tried, and, since opinions varied as to the better mode of selection, three prefects were elected by the boys of the school, and three by the masters. Experience soon showed which was the wiser electorate: the boys chosen by their fellows did well, the boys chosen by the school staff were, comparatively, failures. By and by the girls of the school were introduced to the same system, and after a little time success was as well marked in their case, too.

It became clear, as discussion proceeded, that democratic election was the only plan for elementary schools, but speakers from Harrow, Rugby, and other "public" schools were convinced that despotism was required there. It would be interesting if some revolutionary—some new Dr. Arnold—would try prefects elected by the school.

Perhaps the most immediately valuable paper was that by Mr. Winch on Friday morning about fatigue and evening schools. From evening students employed by day he chose two groups, proved equal in knowledge by a close approximation in respective totals of marks in an examination paper, and after an interval of a fortnight tried them with a somewhat similar paper, taking one group early and one late in the school hours. A superiority of 25 per cent appeared in the marks of those who worked early; and a perceptible difference of marks was found even when only half an hour divided the periods. Further experiments with different groups of students produced similar results, except in the case of some girls, most of whom were not employed during the day. It became clear that with students who had been at work for many hours before attending evening classes, even a short time of attendance suffices to produce a low condition of mental energy. That the health of such students would be ruined Mr. Winch did not fear; Nature would intervene with her weapon of inattention to save them. His conclusion was that evening schools might be of value recreatively, but would be unprofitable for serious education, unless the adolescent students worked fewer hours in the day; and even so, he was inclined to doubt their profitability. Readers of *The Athenæum* will remember that in an article on 'The Future of Evening Schools' (September 27th, 1913) an opinion was expressed that "the London County Council, in sanctioning further schemes of evening work of a vocational kind, is merely wasting the public's money and the children's youth," and that the experience of Germany, where such schools were established and afterwards abandoned, was quoted.

Mr. T. H. Pear, Lecturer in Experimental Psychology in the University of Manchester, distinguished between weariness and fatigue, a point touched again by Dr. Brown, Reader of Psychology at King's College, London, who described boredom as an inadequate appeal to the nervous energy—a failure of resources. The condition of "fatigue-intoxication"—"probably as dangerous as the other sort"—was noted, and results were given in detail of a set of experiments tending to show that the effects upon brainwork of even comparatively slight sleeplessness were hardly marked at the time, but became perceptible later, and remained perceptible for a considerable period. Mr. Rusk's suggestion as to the necessity of more investigation into the relative fatiguingness of various school subjects, and into individual variations in

fatigue—pleasant to hear, partly because of the delicate Scotch precision of his articulation—was full of useful hints to teachers. A later speaker, after indicating the poisons produced in the body by fatigue, mentioned experiments tending to show that spermin was an effectual anti-toxin.

On Friday afternoon 'Memory Drawing' was discussed, Prof. Selwyn Image being in the chair. Mr. L. D. Luard's paper on the training of memory in art was based on the work done in this direction by Lecoq de Boisbaudran, and some remarkable examples of memory drawings executed by this French master's pupils were shown upon the screen. Mr. Luard argued that memory drawing was an essential part of the training of an artist; it was the only way in which fugitive effects and spontaneous movements could be captured; and he also submitted that it should form a part of general education, because memory was stored observation, and stored observation was knowledge. Incidentally, Mr. Luard contended that students should be encouraged to learn works by heart. All poets and musicians knew by heart works by others than themselves, but no one had yet suggested that in their case this knowledge injured their own originality.

Mr. R. Catterson Smith (Birmingham School of Art) gave a lucid exposition of the method of teaching drawing from memory in his school, and Prof. Image in no wise exaggerated when he remarked that the results obtained, as shown on the screen, took one's breath away. The chief feature of the Birmingham system is the encouragement of drawing with the eyes shut. A student is shown some simple form, like a loop. He is then asked to think of a combination of several of these forms. When his mental concept is clear he is told to draw his conception with his eyes shut, and afterwards he is allowed to open his eyes and work up on another piece of paper the drawing he made with closed eyes. The results shown proved unquestionably that this system has been a potent factor in training students in original design; and for craft students it is simply invaluable.

It has been objected to memory drawing that it leads students to be inaccurate. Mr. Smith does not admit this, and claims that memory has a tendency to reject non-essentials and encourage individuality. Mr. Clausen, in the subsequent discussion, thought that some drawings done by Mr. Smith's pupils were weak in proportion, and therefore he preferred Lecoq's method, which allowed students to draw from memory objects only which they had already drawn from nature. But even if Mr. Clausen's criticism was just—and this admits of doubt—Mr. Smith's system has much in its favour, especially when the end is the training of designers. At Birmingham Mr. Smith's pupils were shown for a few moments a fine example of bookbinding. Then with closed eyes each student drew his concept of the design, which was afterwards elaborated with open eyes. The result was half-a-dozen beautiful designs, all slightly different, none exactly like the original, but—and this is the point—all beautiful and good. The old design, instead of being merely transcribed, served to inspire half-a-dozen new and original designs. Surely this is all to the good. Art is not mere transcription, as Mr. Smith rightly observed, and direct-copying tends to clog the mind with unessential facts. Nobody wishes to abolish altogether drawing from the model, though, as Mr. Clausen admitted, the phrase "drawing from nature" has been used till artists are heartily tired of it. All that Mr. Luard, Mr. Smith, and others ask is that memory



drawing shall be given at least equal importance in the educational curriculum. The system in vogue at Birmingham has done wonders in developing the faculty of mental imagery, and this is clear gain.

(To be concluded in our next issue.)

## THE BOOK SALES OF 1913.

### PART II.

MARCH opened with the sale at Sotheby's of a number of books and manuscripts selected from the library at Bramshill Park, Winchfield, and some very high prices were realized, as mentioned in *The Athenæum* of March 15th, p. 309. As there stated, a copy of Ascham's 'Toxophilus,' 1545, small 4to, from the library of Edward, Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VI., fetched as much as 138*l.* Copies of this edition are very rarely met with, but the chief attraction in this instance lay in the binding, which was decorated with the Tudor rose, the Westminster portcullis, and other insignia of royalty. Rare and well-preserved bindings are realizing more than ever, and the limit is probably not nearly reached. At this same sale Ben Jonson's 'Sejanus His Fall,' 1605, fetched 77*l.* (morocco, slightly defective), and the same author's 'Cataline His Conspiracy,' 1611, small 4to, 97*l.* (morocco, a few rust-holes). Marlowe's 'Jew of Malta,' 1633, also in small 4to, sold for 63*l.* (morocco), and 'The Stately Tragedie of Claudius Tiberius Nero,' printed for Francis Burton in 1607, 50*l.* (morocco). All these are specially referred to again as affording excellent examples of early English classic literature, of which mention has been made. Other large amounts realized on the same occasion show the degree of estimation in which such works are held. The important sales of March 5th and two following days and of March 7th are referred to in the same issue of *The Athenæum* at considerable length. Both were sales of a miscellaneous character, and combined they realized more than 13,000*l.* Many, perhaps most, of the important sales held nowadays are of books gathered from different parts of the country, there being but few first-class libraries remaining in private hands. One of the few, though it was not of the greatest importance, was partly dispersed on March 13th and following day (see *Athenæum*, March 22nd, p. 335). It comprised a number of books formerly belonging to the celebrated naturalist and traveller Thomas Pennant, who died in 1798, and was the property of the Earl of Denbigh. A second portion was sold at Downing Hall, near Holywell, in May, but the prices realized were not representative in all cases. Pennant had collected a considerable number of books, worth little at the time, but of more interest now. Seven rare tracts by Richard Percyval, John Eliot, and other well-known Elizabethan writers sold for 155*l.* They formerly belonged to Gabriel Harvey, the friend of Spenser and detractor of Robert Greene. Martin Frobisher's 'Three Voyages,' 1578, sm. 4to, fetched 148*l.* (unbound); Smith's 'Generall History of Virginia,' 1625, folio, 330*l.* (calf, slightly defective); and Thevet's 'New Founde Worlde,' 1568, 4to, 85*l.* (half-calf).

The late Prof. Arber's library was sold at Messrs. Hodgson's on April 3rd and following day, and realized good prices. At the same time the first portion of a "Book-Lover's Library" fetched rather more than 2,270*l.* at Sotheby's. The sale of a portion of the library of the late Sir Joseph Dimsdale on April 9th at Christie's was of little in-

terest, but on the same and two following days another portion of the very extensive collection formed by the late Mr. Charles Butler of Connaught Place realized more than 2,000*l.* The outstanding feature—as unusual as commendable—of this library was that, although it did not contain much of exceptional interest, every book was of some importance, and the amount realized in the aggregate was large. The first portion sold in 1911 for 7,500*l.*, the second (also in 1911) for 3,100*l.*, the third in 1912 for 6,100*l.*, and the fourth in 1913 for about the sum stated. The auctioneers' catalogues contained from first to last 3,428 lots, for which a total sum of 19,136*l.* 10*s.* has been obtained. Mr. Butler's energy was tremendous, and the whole of his library may not be sold even yet.

On April 22nd and 23rd Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold part of the library of the late Mr. Sneyd of Ashcombe Park, Staffordshire; and on April 23rd and two following days Messrs. Hodgson held a miscellaneous sale, which realized about 1,500*l.* Both these were good, and, as they did not obtain so full a report as usual, the following prices may be noted. The first-named sale contained *inter alia* 'Views in Hudson's Bay,' 6 large coloured plates in a wrapper, 1825, 25*l.* 10*s.*; the original autograph log-book kept by Lieut. Bligh showing the Bounty's track from England towards Otaheite, 95*l.*; Boccaccio's 'Le Decameron,' Londres (Paris), 1757-61, containing the suppressed series of 'Estampes Galantes,' 43*l.* 10*s.* (French calf); Gilbert's 'De Magnete,' 1600, folio, 13*l.* (old vellum); Kipling's 'Echoes,' by Two Writers, printed at Lahore in 1884, 24*l.* (wrappers); Keats's 'Lamia,' 1820, 45*l.* (original boards, with the label and some leaves unopened); and a set of Dickens's Works in 18 vols., with an autograph presentation note from the author, 20*l.* These volumes seem to have formed part of the "Library Edition," complete in 30 vols., 1858-74. At Messrs. Hodgson's sale Burton's 'Arabian Nights' with the supplemental Nights, together 16 vols., 1885-8, sold for 25*l.* (original cloth); presentation copies of 'Sylvie and Bruno' and the 'Conclusion,' 1889-93, 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (original cloth); and Hooker's 'Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of the Erebus and Terror' and the 'Flora Novæ Zelandiæ,' together 2 vols., 4to, 1853-5, 26*l.* Earlier in the same month Messrs. Hodgson had sold a complete set of the original numbers of *The Spectator* for 28*l.* (binding and last two leaves defective).

During the remaining days of April a few noticeable books changed hands, among them what looked like a "made-up" copy of the first edition of Sir Walter Scott's 'Waverley,' 1814. This may have belonged to the second edition of that date, with title-pages extracted from the first. It realized 40*l.* (original boards, labels defective). The Browning collection of manuscripts and printed books, to which reference has already been made, was sold at the beginning of May on instructions received from the administrators of the estate of the late R. W. Barrett Browning. The sale was very fully reported in *The Athenæum* of May 10th and 17th; and on the 31st there was an account of the sale of the sixteenth portion of the collection of manuscripts formed by the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, which has so far realized a total sum of 71,282*l.* The series of sales was begun at Sotheby's in 1886, and has been continued at intervals since that date. Others are yet to come, and it may be some time before the last of the MSS. which Sir Thomas accumulated—wholesale, as it were—is catalogued and sold.

Nearly a hundred pages of 'Book-Prices Current' are devoted to the third portion of the Huth Library (E to H), the sale of which occupied Messrs. Sotheby for nine days in the early part of June. So far the library has brought 119,683*l.*, the largest sum ever realized in this country for any collection of books. The celebrated library of William Beckford of Fonthill realized 89,200*l.* from first to last, and that occupied the premier position in monetary importance until three instalments of the Huth Library surpassed it. The comparison is, of course, hardly fair, for Beckford's library was partly sold in 1823, and partly in 1882-3, when prices were not what they are now. However, to judge strictly by figures, the Huth Library takes the lead, although it is as yet not half dispersed, but whether it will reach the Hogrand total of 338,826*l.* remains to be seen. All that can be said at the present stage is that the chances are against its doing so. *The Athenæum* of June 14th and 21st had a very useful summary of the highest prices obtained for the books which formed this third portion of the Huth Library.

Messrs. Hodgson's miscellaneous sale of June 5th and 6th contained a copy of the privately printed 'Astarte, a Fragment of Truth concerning George Gordon Byron,' recorded by his Grandson, Ralph Milbanke, Earl of Lovelace, 1905, 8vo. This fetched 16*l.* (original boards), two other copies in the same condition having realized 13*l.* 10*s.* and 14*l.* 10*s.* during the year. These are apparently the only recorded sales. As every one knows, the monthly parts in which Thackeray's 'Vanity Fair' originally appeared (January, 1847, to July, 1848), are exceedingly scarce, and 88*l.* obtained for a set on the same occasion was about right, as three of the wrappers were missing, and a few of the plates stained. A really good set of the parts is worth about as much again. On June 25th another important sale was held at Messrs. Hodgson's. It comprised a collection of Elizabethan and seventeenth-century tracts, apparently formed by the first Baron Crew of Stene, as well as a number of other properties (see *Athen.*, July 5th, p. 15). The tracts fetched, approximately, 500*l.*; and among the other books were several of great interest, as, for instance, the first edition of Mr. Thomas Hardy's 'Desperate Remedies,' 3 vols. in 1, clean copy, but with the edges cut, 1871, 15*l.* 10*s.*, and Prudent le Choyselet's 'A Discourse of Housebandrie,' 1577, sm. 4to, 19*l.* 10*s.* (unbound, slightly defective).

A small, but very choice and costly collection, described as "the Library of a Gentleman," was sold at Sotheby's on the last day of June (see *Athen.*, July 12th, p. 39). There were only 187 lots in the catalogue, and yet the amount realized was not far short of 6,000*l.* Wotton's 'Speculum Christiani,' printed by Machlinia (one of Caxton's assistants) about 1485, brought 241*l.*, and Pynson's 'Life of the Glorious Confessour-seynt Francis' 125*l.* This sale affords a good object lesson of its kind, for nearly the whole of the books comprised in it were specimens of ancient typography.

The Byrkeley Lodge Library, the property of Sir William Bass, was sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley on July 9th and 10th (see *Athen.*, July 19th, p. 64). This was an unusually fine collection of English books of a popular character, all in the choicest condition and exceptionally well bound, and the prices obtained for them were correspondingly high. A very good instance of this is afforded by Egan's 'Life in London,' 1821, and the 'Finish,' 1830, both on large paper, uncut, but rebound in morocco extra, with the original picture boards preserved, 50*l.* Of its kind this was by far the most

noticeable sale of the year. As much as 6,830*l.* was obtained for the 536 lots. A few other sales were held during July, and then the season closed, one of the last books to be disposed of being Byron's 'The Waltz,' 1813, 4*to.*, which fetched 125*l.* (unbound and uncut). Such copies as this are few and far between.

The new season opened in the middle of October, a few days later than usual, and that will prove a decided advantage if it can only be made a precedent. It is no doubt true that a good book will bring its price whenever it is sold, but this does not apply in all cases alike, or let us say that it would not seem to do so, there being room for difference of opinion in this respect as in others. Some twenty sales have been held since the middle of October, and that is rather above the average than below it, so that no time has really been lost by the delay. The most important of these have been recorded in *The Athenæum* from time to time, and will be well in remembrance. The most noticeable (though relatively small in extent) comprised a number of books and manuscripts, almost all of an English classical character, belonging to an American amateur. It was at this sale that a very large, and in that respect perhaps unique, copy of the first edition of 'The Compleat Angler' realized the comparatively small sum of 560*l.* This book measured 5½ in. by 3¼ in., and was bound in contemporary black morocco. With the exception of one or two very slight repairs and a few stains caused by handling, it was in excellent condition. In March, 1909, an equally good copy, though smaller (5½ in. by 3½ in.), sold for 1,085*l.* The rise of this book has been extraordinary. In 1807 a fine example would have sold for about 3*l.* 3*s.*; in 1852 for about 15*l.*; in 1883 for about 90*l.*; and in 1887 for nearly 200*l.*, a sum which had increased in 1895 to 415*l.*—the highest amount obtained up to that time—for a copy which was in the original sheepskin covers, and measured 5½ in. by 3½ in.

No review of the year's book sales which did not at least mention some of those less noticeable works which, after all, constitute the backbone of every collection, could be regarded as entirely satisfactory. Works of this character are not necessarily inferior in interest to those that realize the large amounts chronicled from time to time, and indeed many of them are on their way to the inner circle where money appears to be an unimportant factor. It has been so in the past, and we may be sure that history will repeat itself in this respect. The vast majority of books make no pretensions to future greatness of the kind. They are every one's books, and relics of a time when all alike were on much the same level so far as their price in the market was concerned, and it is such works as these that appeal to the world at large. It is interesting to note that they are much more accessible than they were twenty or twenty-five years ago. Generally, they can be got for at least 20 per cent less than they could then.

In this happy position—for the book-buyer—they must be left, for they never intrude, and to go in search of them would involve too wide a sweep for an article such as this. That they exist in enormous numbers is obvious, and that they have their merits may be taken for granted. Burton's typical book-hunter still lives, and his ways are in accordance with tradition and remain much as they ever were. Circumstances have changed, but to what extent the book-hunter has changed with them is a problem capable of being solved in many different ways.

J. HERBERT SLATER.

#### STERNE IN ITALY.

UGO FOSCOLO was stationed at Boulogne with the Italian contingent in Napoleon's army, waiting to invade England, and learning our language by way of preparation from an English family at St. Omer near whom he was lodging, when he began the translation of the 'Sentimental Journey,' which was published over the signature "Didimo Chierico." Here he might be seen scribbling furiously for several hours of a night in a café by the light of the lamp in the billiard-room, he tells us, while other officers were discussing tactics, smoking, and drinking each other's healths. Thanks to Foscolo, Yorick has become a household word in Italy. It was adopted as a *nom de guerre* by one of the most brilliant journalists of the last generation. And the 'Sentimental Journey' is regarded as the most typical product of English humour, a quality which Foscolo's popular translation was thought to have directly introduced into the peninsula. "English humour is peculiar to the English, and in them original," writes such a critic as Tommaseo. "Our humorous writers and our humour are poor imitations." A modern critic would retort that every nation has its own humour peculiar to itself, but it is certain that the humour of the novelist and triumvir Guerrazzi owed something to Sterne in the 'Buco del Muro' as late as 1862, just as Fogazzaro's humour owes something to Dickens. And not long ago an Italian friend begged the writer to send him a copy of the 'Sentimental Journey' in preference to any other English book. One would have expected him to ask for Swinburne, or Shelley, or Dickens, or possibly Oscar Wilde or H. G. Wells, since he already possessed Poe, but he unhesitatingly chose Sterne.

This is as it should be, however, for Sterne was popular in Italy in his lifetime. In Milan especially he was warmly welcomed. One of his Milanese admirers—Alessandro Verri—went to call on him during his stay in London in 1767, and describes his visit in a letter to his distinguished brother Pietro, who was as confirmed an Anglomaniac as himself. Sterne did not recognize him, as they had barely met in Milan, but he showed him a world of hospitality. He gave him chocolate, and petted him in a thousand ways. He helped him off with his coat, which was wet through, embraced him, took him by the hand, and led him to the fire. A little later he saw Verri at a public assembly, embraced him again, and whispered so many kind things into his ear that their talk was a positive delight. Is not this Yorick to the life? On this occasion he was wearing a round wig and a grey coat. He told Verri that they allowed him to go everywhere in London without paying, so universally was he beloved.

LACY COLLISON-MORLEY.

#### CRASHAW'S VERSIFICATION.

University College, Cork, December 24, 1913.

YOUR critic of December 13th notes that "not many genuine poets have penned worse lines" than Crashaw's

Two walking baths, two weeping motions,  
Portable and compendious oceans—

the penitent's eyes.

Fearful and wonderful these typical lines may be, in the matter. And in the form, if read, as clumsy boundings, with the modern pronunciation.

But is it worth recalling that the last word in each line was to Crashaw a slow trisyllable? What, then, about the form? Are not the sounds, in their great variety, to the credit of any genuine poet?

W. F. P. STOCKLEY.

#### Literary Gossip.

WE (our proprietor gladly again merging himself in the first person plural with those who make the continuance of our work possible) wish to thank the press and the public for their generous recognition of our desire to serve the world of letters. The success of our French Supplement has led us at once to consider developments with the object of furthering that literary intercourse with our Continental neighbours which makes for sympathetic understanding and real friendship.

FOR several years America and France have been endeavouring to strengthen the literary associations which they have in common, and an exchange of professors and lecturers has been established. In 1913 a new system was inaugurated which is calculated to develop this intellectual understanding. In addition to the professor who lectures at the Sorbonne, America has sent one of her best historians, Prof. Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan. His duty will be to settle for one or two weeks in each of the provincial Universities, and to deliver during that time three lectures a week, like his French colleagues. Prof. Van Tyne has already visited the Universities of Caen, Rennes, and Nancy.

MR. CECIL HARMSWORTH deserves the thanks of the public for the capable and thorough manner in which he has repaired and restored Dr. Johnson's house (No. 17, Gough Square), and for his generosity in throwing it open to the public. A good part of the restoration consisted in burning off paint, six coats of which were removed from the woodwork of the staircase, which is left with the wood in its natural colour. Dr. Johnson's own rooms on the top floor, by the decay of the partition between them, have now been reduced to one large room. The house is a simple one, and its character has been carefully preserved.

LORD HYTHE, in a letter to *The Times* dated December 31st, informs the public that a sum of at least 50,000*l.* is required to place the Bodleian on a satisfactory footing. Through grants from the Endowment Fund and through the liberality of some of the Colleges, much has been done: a new reading-room and an underground bookstore have been provided, and the revision of the 900 and more huge volumes of the Catalogue, preparatory to its being printed, has been begun. But the books underground are still housed on make-shift wooden bookshelves, and 15,000*l.* is needed for the provision of permanent rolling book-stacks, while a like sum is required to bring the Catalogue to completion. Moreover, for additional staff and maintenance expenses 800*l.* must be found. We are glad to associate ourselves with Lord Hythe's appeal for assistance. He puts the matter with great moderation when he says that the Bodleian "is far more than a University institution, and deserves generous support."



THE NEW YEAR brings us from Messrs. Kelly the 'Post Office London Directory,' admirably bound and inscribed "*Athenæum*." This is an instance of that careful regard for detail in which the publishers excel. This vast book is wonderfully accurate in spite of the multitude of names and figures it contains.

This year the 'Directory' is forty-one pages longer than last, and the "Official" section has been considerably enlarged. The list of trades, as usual, is full of curious things. Alpine axe makers, calico printers' doctors, and fog signal makers have a monopoly of their trades, but there is a pair of orchil and cudbear makers, also of calomel manufacturers. It is somewhat strange to find more manufacturers of bitumen than billiard-rooms. There are five panic bolt manufacturers, six postal tube makers, nine printers' wipers, and eleven theatrical wig makers. The grease manufacturers are fifty strong. In spite of modern aviators, "parachute descents by ladies and gentlemen" are still advertised, but the memory specialist, unless he conceals himself modestly under another heading, has disappeared. We miss him, and think that London needs him as much as the solitary maker of alabastine and jellstone.

PROF. SCHUBART from Berlin and Prof. Lombroso from Rome announce the discovery of eight rolls of papyrus, tolerably complete and legible, one of which contains about 100 paragraphs of legal decisions, &c., reaching from Augustus to the Antonines. Whether it is like the recent *Δικαιώματα* published at Halle (1913) we are not told, but the description points to some such document. We hope for an early publication by the finders.

MR. BECKLES WILLSON has lately communicated to *The Times* four letters, hitherto unpublished, dated 1762 and 1763, relating to the recovery of Wolfe's arrears of pay. Wolfe, on taking command against the French in Canada, had agreed to accept merely a major-general's pay, forgoing the full pay of a commander-in-chief—or so Barrington asserted; and a refusal to hand over to his executors the pay of a commander-in-chief was based on this alleged agreement. The King, however, and Townshend would have yielded the point if they could have obtained from Pitt the reasons which led to the commission of commander-in-chief being given to Wolfe! These four letters dealing with the matter are from Shelburne, Thomas Fisher, and George Warde. They indicate that the Government offices were still obdurate—and obdurate they remained. Wolfe is not the only hero whom the nation has treated badly; but perhaps the enthusiastic readiness to care for those whom Scott commended to the nation in his last message gives fair reason to hope that in this respect we have improved upon our fathers.

AN open lecture, entitled 'Native Races of British East Africa' (with lantern illustrations), will be delivered by Miss A. Werner at King's College, Strand, on

the 23rd inst., at 5 o'clock. This will be followed, on six consecutive Fridays, by a course of lectures on 'The Language-Families of Africa.' For particulars of these application should be made to the Secretary.

MESSRS. CHRISTOPHERS announce that they have changed their address to 22, Berners Street, W., and desire that all communications be directed to them there. The new address does not imply any alteration in the ownership or conduct of their business.

A COURSE of eight lectures on 'The Art of Printing Historically Considered' will be delivered by Mr. R. A. Peddie at St. Bride Institute, Fleet Street, beginning on Monday evening next at 7.30. At the first lecture Mr. Peddie will deal with the invention of the art, and its progress during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Admission is free.

It is not likely that the American love for "record-breaking" will long be chafing at the inferiority of New York to London in the matter of population. Still, *The New York Post* has been somewhat premature in announcing the supremacy of its city as already attained. Londoners must have rubbed their eyes on seeing their number reported as 4,518,191, when "between six and seven millions" would probably be the answer of any school-child questioned on the point, and when at the last Census the population of Greater London was 7,251,358. The *New Yorker*, it appears, was comparing Greater New York with an estimated population of 5,476,966, and the Administrative County of London with an estimated population of 4,518,191. So, despite a prospect of eventual success, New York has still somewhere near two millions to make up first.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN are publishing shortly in "The Eversley Series" a 'Dictionary of Madame de Sévigné,' by Edward FitzGerald, edited and annotated by his great-niece, Miss Kerrick. This consists of essays upon persons mentioned in the letters of Madame de Sévigné, with notes on other matters. It may well prove of curious interest alike to the lovers of the letters and to admirers of FitzGerald.

MR. GIBSON BOWLES will bring out in February the first number of *The Candid Quarterly Review*. It is intended to deal with public affairs of all kinds "faithfully and frankly," the preliminary circular says, "and to treat them with candour, having sole regard to the public welfare." On the other hand, it threatens with relentless exposure "insincerity, dishonesty, corruption, or aught that may bring danger or dishonour to the State." Such aims cannot fail to command the good wishes of all honest persons.

AMONG the articles in the forthcoming issue of *The Edinburgh Review* will be 'The Coming Land Tyranny,' by the editor; 'The Indian Moslem Outlook,' by H.H. the Aga Khan; 'The Renaissance of Dancing,' by Mr. Felix Clay;

and 'The Compulsory Settlement of Industrial Disputes,' by Mr. W. G. Constable.

MR. YONE NOGUCHI, the Japanese poet-essayist, who is now on a visit to London on a lecturing tour—his last visit was ten years ago—has placed a new volume of essays with Mr. Elkin Mathews, who will issue it on the 19th inst. 'Through the Torii' consists of thirty-five essays, mostly on Japanese subjects, but it also includes 'A Japanese on the Poet Rossetti,' 'A Japanese on Whistler,' 'A Japanese Note on Yeats,' 'Oscar Wilde,' &c.

MR. S. A. GRUNDY-NEWMAN of Walsall is at present at work on a comprehensive account of the 'Heraldry and Monumental Inscriptions of Lichfield Cathedral,' in which there will be given a complete blazon of the heraldic bearings in the Cathedral and a full copy of every inscription. A prospectus of the publication, which will be limited, is to be issued shortly.

PROF. SIR WALTER RALEIGH will shortly give a course of four lectures at the Sorbonne on 'The Romantic Movement in English Literature at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.'

DR. PATRICK WESTON JOYCE of Trinity College, Dublin, died on Wednesday last at Dublin in his eighty-seventh year. Born at Limerick, and educated privately, he served the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for some years before he became a professor in their training college in Marlborough Street, of which he was eventually made Principal—a post from which he retired in 1893. His books on Irish antiquities, written in an unusually simple but happy style, and full of pleasant verve as well as information, are what he will longest be remembered for. The most important is 'The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places,' the third volume of which was published about a fortnight before his last illness.

WE regret to learn of the death of Dr. Silas Weir Mitchell, which took place at Philadelphia on the 5th inst. His name is, perhaps, most widely known for his identification of neurasthenia as a definite state of ill-health requiring scientific treatment, and for his invention of the "rest-cure" system, but he was also the author of important original work on the effects of several poisons; while, so early as 1877, the physiological research embodied in his book 'Fat and Blood' had won for him a European reputation. The friend of Oliver Wendell Holmes, he was also a novelist, poet, and dramatist of some merit, and no doubt the artistic capacity thus evinced, with its quickness of intuition and sympathy, played a considerable part in the success of his main work, the elucidation of nervous disease.

NEXT WEEK we shall publish a Supplement devoted to the Literature of Education.



## SCIENCE

*Boanerges.* By Rendel Harris. (Cambridge University Press, 15/ net.)

A TITLE mysteriously picturesque is a sure sign of an anthropological work; and a late famous wit had some reason for his jibe when he announced that his next contribution to Comparative Mythology would be labelled 'The Silver Potato.' In the case before us, however, 'Boanerges,' if somewhat cryptic on the face of it, is nevertheless strictly appropriate as a designation of the subject in hand.

Dr. Rendel Harris, it is well known, has of late years been focussing his immense learning on the special topic of 'Twin-cults.' His original thesis was that the ecclesiastical calendar is full of more or less disguised twins (for instance, the holy martyrs Laurus and Florus), who were presumably taken over from Dioscuric cults which prevailed widely through Europe before the advent of Christianity. Next, at the back of these pagan rites, he discerned a notion germane to downright savagery, namely, that of the twin-taboo. His volume named 'The Cult of the Heavenly Twins,' published in 1906, sought to confirm the pioneer work 'Dioscuri in the Christian Legends,' which had appeared three years before, by beginning at the opposite end of the history of the twin-cult, and showing how, among savages, the birth of twins "constitutes their greatest Fear or Supreme Reverence, and so furnishes the basis from which the evolution of Natural religion must inevitably proceed." By this time Dr. Harris felt sure of having lighted upon a whole new department of human culture, on which he would bestow the name of Dioscurism; and ever since, on the strength of this conviction, he has been zealously engaged in accumulating additional evidence, and founding more and more startling corollaries upon it.

"As often as I repeated to myself the warning to beware of the idea that one had found a master-key in mythology, so often some fresh door or window would open under the stress of the particular key that I was carrying."

At last we come to Boanerges. Why are the two sons of Zebedee—James and John—named "Sons of Thunder"? By way of answer we are referred to Portuguese East Africa. M. Junod, in 'Les Barongas' (1898)—Dr. Harris, for some reason, does not draw upon M. Junod's latest account of these facts in 'The Life of a South African Tribe' (1913)—shows that in the native name for twins (Bana-ba-Tilo, or "children of Tilo") the word Tilo stands for the sky in its various manifestations, including thunder and rain. Dr. Harris pointed out to Dr. Frazer in conversation the similarity between Bana-ba-Tilo and Dioscuri, or "boys of Zeus."

"He promptly retorted upon my own lack of vision by remarking that in that case we had the explanation of the perplexing

Boanerges in the New Testament. We had between us arrived at the equivalence: Boanerges=Dioscuri=Bana-ba-Tilo!"

Nor is the coincidence—to rate it no higher for the moment—merely three-fold. The comparativist, in his globe-trotting fashion, now carries us off to South America. Arriaga, in that rare work 'Extirpation of Idolatry in Peru,' tells us that

"when two children are produced at one birth....they hold it for an impious and abominable occurrence, and they say, that one of them is the child of the Lightning."

It may be added that the natives likewise worshipped a pair of celestial twins who caused thunder and lightning. The Peruvian converts, moreover, can make good a claim to priority over Dr. Harris in the use of his master-key; for they decreed that instead of "child of the lightning" the twin should henceforth be baptized Santiago (St. James), because James and his brother John had been called Boanerges by our Lord. For the rest, a like accommodation of Biblical lore to popular superstition is illustrated in the name "Zebedee stone," applied by the Danish peasant to the thunderstone, or neolithic celt, which he identifies with the bolt of Heaven, and carries in his pocket to avert Heaven's wrath.

When we pass on from particular comparisons to the attempt to construct a general philosophy of Dioscurism, we perhaps render ourselves guilty of the charge of seeking to outstrip our guide. This, we are expressly told, is but one course of an interminable banquet of research; so that a final summing-up is out of the question. Nevertheless, at our own risk, we feel impelled, as best we can, to elicit the coy universal from this vast array of miscellaneous gleanings. The first point, then, which comes out clearly enough is that twins, being abnormal and uncanny, are therefore in the eyes of the savage sacred. Further, it is a commonplace of anthropology that sacredness is a two-edged affair. It involves a potency which may declare itself now for weal and now for woe, though usually one aspect or the other will be selected for emphasis in the customary observances of a given people. Thus it is that, while all over the uncivilized world the birth of twins is hailed as a portent, and is the occasion of special precautions, one group will be found to treat the visitation as a bane, going so far, it may be, as to destroy children and mother alike; but the next group will consider that a blessing has been vouchsafed them, proceeding just as far in the opposite direction, and, let us say, according divine honours to the luck-bringing pair. Suppose it, then, to have happened that mystic power of a beneficent type is attributed to the twins, it is easy to see how the community might be led to exploit this power for all manner of useful ends—for the regulation of the weather, the securing of good hunting, the cure of disease, and what not. Quite apart from any special efficacy which their twinship as such might be deemed

to exert in virtue of what is known as the sympathetic principle, their beneficent sacredness of itself would endow them with the status of wonder-workers for the common good. So far, in the way of theory, it is relatively plain sailing.

If, on the other hand, we analyze the savage attitude towards thunder, we find here again something portentous, something claiming in its own right to be treated as sacred, as fraught with more than ordinary good or evil for mankind. The evolution of a Thunder-god, worked out on these lines, presents no greater difficulty than that of the divine Twins. Various functions will belong to the Thunder-being (taken together with his embodiment the Thunder-stone) simply in virtue of his sacredness, and he will to this extent be an all-round wonder-worker. At the same time, certain attributes will be his by reason of his specific nature. Thus he will be rain-giver; he will rejoice in the fire-colour red; he will be associated with the oak, the tree which, as Mr. Warde Fowler and others have shown, is visited most by the lightning; and hence, perhaps, will, as Dr. Harris suggests, be a patron of the primitive mariner embarked perilously in a dug-out hewn from an oak.

Here, then, are two developments, each of which obeys an internal logic of its own, such as the civilized mind can, at any rate, follow after a fashion. But why on earth twins and thunder should go together in primitive thought is a puzzle fit to stagger philosophical humanity. It appears, on the face of it, to be a case of downright syncretism, of the arbitrary contamination of two distinct and alien ritual plots. Of course there is just a chance that the specific implications of thunder and twinship will on further investigation show something in common; for instance, some mutual relation having to do with fertility. The thunder as harbinger of the rain is no doubt a prime mover in the way of making things grow. As to twins, they, of course, bespeak in the lady who is blessed with them a fertility pushed almost to excess. Hence either they might be connected with the fertilizing thunder as effect with cause; or, again, might, by an application of the sympathetic principle, be treated as causative themselves—that is, as capable of passing on the contagion of fertility to whatever they touched. It must be confessed, however, that the reported facts do not greatly favour this or any other method of demonstrating an intrinsic community of significance between the two classes of sacred objects. There is no reason sufficiently apparent why a savage, any more than one of ourselves, should exclaim: "Talking of the recent thunderstorm, I am reminded that So-and-so has just brought into the world a remarkably fine pair of twins."

If, then, intrinsic connexion cannot be detected, a purely extrinsic conjunction must be assumed, such as would be likely to follow from the historic juxtaposition of the two ritual interests in question.

A people, let us say, whose zeal centred in the cult of the powers of the sky might come to explain the miracle of twins in terms of the all-powerful sky, their wonder-worker in chief. Once formed, this association of ideas would become a permanent part of their culture, and, if that culture spread over the earth, would be therewith communicated to other ethnic groups. Or it might even be that, since thunder and twins are to be met with everywhere, similar collocations might occur at more than one time and place, so that several centres of dispersion would have to be postulated. As it is, Dr. Harris, while, as in duty bound, heading a chapter with the question, "Are the Twin-myths one or many?" is in the end obliged simply to indicate the theoretical possibilities, and to leave it to the future to provide sufficient grounds for choosing between them.

"Did the Baronga get the belief from the Aryans or the Semites? Have the Peruvians an ancestry that reaches across to India or Greece or Africa?"

We have no right to be disappointed because the writer in the end "pauses for a reply." On the contrary, we must respect the trained student who, faithful to the best canons of scientific discovery, refrains from premature generalization, and, content to have helped forward the inquiry by a stage, takes stock of his provisional findings, both for his own satisfaction and in order that others may lend a helping hand where it is most wanted. So we wish nothing but good luck to the learned author in the further prosecution of an inquiry which has already caused him to bear not only twins, but triplets.

### Science Gossip.

THE reports from the Meteorological Office for the fifty-two weeks ending December 27th show that the mean temperature for the year over the whole of the British Isles was in excess of the average. The rainfall for the greater part of the area was deficient—most so in Scotland, where in the east the deficiency amounted to 4.53 in., and in the west to 5.37 in. The duration of bright sunshine, however, was 22 hours below the average, the aggregate being 1,329 hours; and while the temperature for the whole year showed excess, in April, July, and August it showed a deficiency. July, in particular, was cloudy and cool, with only 95 hours of sunshine, which is 91 hours below the average.

DR. LAZARUS-BARLOW, Director of the Cancer Research Laboratories of the Middlesex Hospital, has communicated to *The Times* some account of the progress made towards the cure of cancer. The hospital admits to the cancer department only such cases as are beyond the hope of aid from an operation. From June to September, 1912, every case admitted terminated fatally. From June to September, 1913, out of 68 patients admitted, 32 were discharged from the hospital as able to return to ordinary life.

Dr. Lazarus-Barlow naturally expresses himself with caution; time alone will definitively show whether what is claimed as a cure is really such. Meanwhile, at any rate, the relief—permanent or not—is

real. The agency employed is radium. If 150 milligrams of radium are buried in a cancerous tumour, the growth withers up. Should some cells escape destruction, and recrudescence occur, the new growth can be treated again as the original one had been.

All this is decidedly hopeful, and the main obstacle to a wider use of this long-sought remedy ought surely to be removed—if necessary, by the intervention of the State—without delay. The present market price of radium is 20*l.* per milligram. Dr. Lazarus-Barlow states that he has every reason—from the statements of manufacturers—to believe that it might be sold at a profit for a few shillings per milligram. If this statement can be substantiated, the artificial inflation of the price, for the financial benefit of a small number of persons, can only be regarded as an instance of almost unprecedented callousness.

HERR A. GERWERZHAGEN has lately published some interesting results of his researches on the nervous system of the Polyzoa. This has for some time largely baffled the observation of students, but, by means of *intra vitam* staining with methylene-blue, astonishing additions have been made to the knowledge of the subject. It appears that a complex network of ganglion cells and nerve fibres extends not only into the body wall of the individual zooids, but also throughout the whole colony, and that in the lophophore and tentacles there has been detected an elaborate system of sense cells and nerve fibres, as well as a "sympathetic" system covering the alimentary canal. The common colonial nervous system is perhaps the most striking part of the discovery, and, in the case of *Cristatella mucedo*, upon which the observations recorded were made, it explains the curious co-ordinated creeping movements of the colony as a whole, which hitherto have been difficult to account for.

*The Museums' Journal* for December has an article by Mr. C. Hallett—Official Guide at the British Museum—which deals with a set of difficulties many people must have foreseen when the demonstrations by such guides were first proposed. Mr. Hallett finds that the work of the guide is obstructed by noise and crowding on the part of persons who have neither knowledge nor the desire of acquiring any, and who make things difficult for the few who are going round with a wish to learn. Practically, however, the most tiresome point to settle seems to be whether the ordinary visitor to the Museum or the guide-led party shall have precedence.

STUDENTS of anthropology may well look forward with interest to the publication of Prof. Baldwin Spencer's 'The Native Tribes of the Northern Territory of Australia,' announced by Messrs. Macmillan.

### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Academy, 4.—'Colour,' Mr. George Clausen.
- Victoria and Albert Museum, 5.—'English Renaissance, Lecture I., Mr. Banister Fletcher.
- St. Bride Institute, 7.30.—'The Art of Printing Historically Considered,' Lecture I., Mr. H. A. Fiedler.
- Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Law of Dilapidations,' Mr. Graham Mould.
- Geographical, 8.30.—'The Evolution of the Federal Capital, Australia—Canberra,' Mr. Griffith Taylor.
- TUES. Asiatic, 4.—'Old Arabian Poetry and the Hebrew Literature of the Old Testament,' Mr. C. L. Lyall.
- British Museum, 4.30.—'The Greek State and Nation: the Expression of an Ideal,' Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith.
- Institute of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Superheating Steam in Locomotives,' Mr. H. Fowler.
- WED. Society of Arts, 5.—'Electric Vibrations and Wireless Telegraphy,' Lecture II., Mr. R. P. Howgrave-Graham. (Juvenile Lecture.)
- THURS. Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30.—'The Nature of Beauty: Art and National Life,' Mr. S. C. Kaines Smith.
- Royal Academy, 4.—'The Definition of a Picture,' Mr. Britton Riviere.
- Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Indian Museums: a Centenary Retrospect,' Col. T. Holbein Hendley.
- Geographical, 8.—'Some Scientific Results of Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition,' Mr. Griffith Taylor.
- Royal Numismatic, 6.—'Nicholas Briot and some Country Mints during the Civil War,' Miss Helen Farquhar.
- Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—'Letterpress Printing as an Art,' Mr. Emery Walker.
- FRI. Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.—'Commercial Tests of Internal Combustion Engines,' Mr. W. A. Tooke.

### FINE ARTS

*Baroque Architecture.* By Martin Shaw Briggs. (Fisher Unwin.)

IN the introduction to this history of Baroque architecture Mr. Briggs does well to emphasize the fact that the terms Baroque and Rococo are not interchangeable. They are often misapplied, and it is not surprising that it should be so—they are significant of the periods that produced them. Baroque architecture, Mr. Briggs says, is Italian described by a French name, while Rococo is essentially a French phase and an Italian word; the one is applied to buildings of a period, the other to any over-decorated building in any modern style. While this definition is too loose to be wholly satisfactory, it is effective. Further inquiry would probably show that Rococo architecture is also of a period, an outcome of the Baroque—a period of the bizarre, illogical and tortuous, verging upon insanity. Mr. Briggs shows how the Baroque may be recognized by the general principles which govern the design rather than by the abundance of the ornament used. He attributes these principles to the Church, particularly to the rules and tenets of the Jesuits, who carried the Roman Church through the difficult times of the Reformation. The style has all the defects of art enslaved to serve a policy. Already in the sixteenth century architecture was confined, and in the seventeenth the control passed to a society highly artificial, ruled by code and etiquette. Though the movement originated in Italy, it had its parallel in other countries. Mr. Briggs follows the development from its source, devoting eight chapters to Italy, and eight to the countries which it reached.

The Italian chapters are the most successful. Had Mr. Briggs confined himself to Italy he might have learnt less of the subject, but his work would have been even more valuable than it is. It is neither sufficiently condensed for a general summary of the subject, nor sufficiently exhaustive to rank as a standard history of the period; as it is, it will take its place as a useful piece of work, contributing to the better understanding of a much-maligned period in architecture.

The author's discrimination is nicely adjusted to his subject, and his views will be welcomed by those who see in the history of art logical development, and in the work of every age something praiseworthy. The contribution to architecture of the present day will probably be found in the ability with which architects have learnt to disentangle the complex requirements of the time, and rearrange them in the most simple and convenient form, and it is to the seventeenth century that architects to-day are looking for inspiration in this part of their task. Those who study carefully the plans of the buildings of this period will be struck by two



things: by their architectural quality—they are as beautiful and as logical in their own way as a thirteenth-century cathedral—and by the amazing ingenuity and resource which their authors displayed in dealing with difficult sites, producing order out of the worst confusion. Mr. Briggs's chapter on Genoa does justice to this part of his task. The planning of these great palaces on the precipitous face of the hill is a wonderful conception, an original contribution to town-planning.

Baroque architects, preoccupied as they were with the lay-out of their schemes, the placing of their churches and palaces, let no detail escape them that would, in their opinion, contribute to the adornment and convenience of the city. The civic idea was developing, and they had patrons who would spend vast sums, not only on buildings, but also on laying out approaches, with colonnades, steps, fountains, and gardens. Mr. Briggs says:—

"It is reasonably accurate to state that the Baroque period saw the evolution of the congregational church plan, the formal garden, the staircase, and the fountain from early stages to maturity."

Amongst much that is merely pretentious and vulgar delicacy and strength, originality and actual charm are to be found by those who, like Mr. Briggs, are not blinded by the destructive criticism of Ruskin and the Pre-Raphaelite School. There is, indeed, a romantic flavour about the Baroque, a revulsion, it may be, from the pedantry of the Renaissance. The faults are those of the time: a certain over-familiarity, and consequent loss of grace, and a lack of discipline and restraint, due to the unusual absence of the serious structural problems that chastened and sweetened the work of the Middle Ages. Hitherto the period has been approached with little understanding, only to be attacked with bitterness, and Mr. Briggs has done good service by his conciliatory and discerning spirit. An admirable feature of the volume is the list of works of reference appended to the chapters. The book is light for its size, well illustrated, and printed in excellent type.

#### THE GRAFTON GROUP AT THE ALPINE CLUB GALLERY.

MRS. CLIVE BELL, Mr. ROGER FRY, and Mr. DUNCAN GRANT, being alone named under this heading on the outside of the catalogue, we must assume them to be now the sole members of the Group, and the work of the other exhibitors either that of well-meaning aspirants or illustrious examples set there for our delight and edification. The work of the three members, however, appears to us, on the whole, the most interesting. Mr. Grant is an artist of great natural charm who, if he expressed himself in terms less recondite, would be sure of a welcome. The colour of No. 7, *Slops*, is very pretty, and the large *Adam and Eve* (lent by the Contemporary Art Society) full of verve and spontaneity, and—we are sure, obviously intentional—fun. We are not certain whether it is as a reflection on the originality of his own confrères or of the conduct usually attributed to Mr. Bernard Shaw that

the artist has chosen to represent our first parent standing on his head to attract popularity. The design has an easy and agreeable rhythm, nowise occult, and confirms us in our opinion that Mr. Grant would be an excellent artist if he consented to handle popular subject-matter as well as possible. Only of a robust painter could we say as much; it is the weakling who must win our respect by conscientious adherence to principle. In Mr. Grant the natural instincts of the executant are more interesting than his intentions.

Mr. Fry is not to the same degree a born painter, and when he sets out to imitate the lamentably muddled use of colour of M. Doucet (in No. 24), he does so without bubbling over, as Mr. Grant would do, in irrepressible and obvious pleasantness. But he has a real enthusiasm for certain aspects of nature—for places with abrupt dramatic changes of level, sudden landslides and gullies, and something of this interest survives not only in his *Screen* (52), but also in *The Road to the Quarry* (26) and *Landscape* (41). If he hampers the natural expression of this taste by following always at the same time some more or less perverted example of actual painting, allowance should perhaps be made for a man who has spent a great part of his life in establishing the distinction between the paintings of Old Masters and others resembling them, and whose gorge rises at the idea of adding to the number of works which occasion more drudgery for the "expert."

This preoccupation, however, need not operate on the comparatively innocent folk he has dragged in his wake, and we trust that Mrs. Clive Bell will return to more commonplace and less doctrinaire paths—not without gratitude to Mr. Fry for the real good done, in her case, to her talent. Her *Women and Baby* (33) is an enormous improvement on the work she did before her excursion into ultra-modernity, and is an instance of the value of Post-Impressionism to those who are not swallowed up by it. As Matthew Arnold pointed out in another connexion, the mania for sports has been of enormous benefit—"Dr. W. G. Grace was sacrificed"—and England, in that instance, was not ungrateful, nor need we be to Mr. Fry. Mrs. Bell's picture is conceived in the Cubist convention, but with entire rejection of any device of distortion to make it sensational. Its almost photographic literalism, indeed, makes us wonder at the folly of leaving the newly born infant thus uncovered, merely that it may be gazed upon—with sentimental satisfaction by the mother; with undisguised amazement by her female relatives, who had evidently expected anything but that.

At the same time, pleasant and dignified as is Mrs. Bell's picture, it corroborates the instinct of Mr. Wyndham Lewis and his adherents that pure Cubism, without some stressing of the dynamic principle of a design, may readily become a little dull. Mr. William Roberts follows Mr. Lewis (*Figure Composition*, 29), but in departing from the simplicity of colour of that artist, has confused his design till it becomes illegible. It is clear, indeed, that with the defection of Messrs. Lewis and Etchells, the Group has lost almost the only artists who might conceivably continue the practice of Cubism for other purposes than that of a training such as is provided by writing Latin nonsense-verse. The majority (once a certain competence or rhythm attained) would be better employed in developing homelier and more particular themes couched in the vernacular.

It is not given to every man to have a religious enthusiasm for one aspect of art, nor are artists necessarily great in proportion as they have this conviction. Broadly speaking, we might divide artists into two camps. There is the man who regards life as the essential reality, and philosophical and mathematical abstractions as a mere approximation of life; we call him sometimes realistic. There are the others who regard the world of abstraction as the ultimate reality, and that of experience as inferior in the sense of being composite, muddled, lacking in ideal purity. Emotion is the essence of life for one class, and, shall we say? mathematics for the other; but the normal artist who is no partisan has an implied faith that in their higher walks the two are one, and his impulse is rather to suggest in his work that identity than to preach the fundamental reality or vanity of either. When a great artist has seemed to be a priest of either doctrine, it has usually been in a period which tended to the other extreme. Michelangelo and even Canaletto must have seemed apostles of abstract formulæ in their day. To the younger painters of our generation they are almost sentimentalists.

To what else than "the negation of the will to live"—a deliberate avoidance of significance as a matter of taste—are we to trace such a work as the *Tête d'Homme* (43), by Pablo Picasso? In judging this work, however, we are on the unsure ground of those who dwell in outer darkness. It is not merely that we are unmoved by it, nor merely that we fail to see any way in which the study of or meditation upon the subject alleged by the title could result in this particular pattern of tartans and tinted rectangles. We have no abiding faith that the artist is in any better case or means anything by it, or indeed is doing anything but ponderously making game of the public. In estimating these things and certain "sculpture" devised by M. Picasso by means of egg-boxes and other *débris*, photographs of which may be seen in the gallery, the cautious may remember the reception of the Impressionist School by its ungrateful contemporaries. The wise will also remember the fate of "L'Art Nouveau." The fact that this "sculpture" could not be trusted to cross the Channel without falling to pieces seems to point to a deficiency in technique. We suggest screws instead of nails and glue, as more monumental.

#### THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

This exhibition has not the quality of the early efforts of the same Society, which, indeed, includes now, we believe, but two or three of its original members. The prevailing note of the pictures is prettiness, the principal exceptions being two landscapes by Mr. James S. Hill—*Emsworth* (53) and *Cley* (60). In these we see the work of a genuine artist who has faith in the beauty of dull places. The former is as good an example as could well be found of the sentimental brooding over one of those dreary tracts outside a great city where dustheaps are sorted on apparently endless flats broken only by an occasional furnace chimney. The repulsiveness is here married to nineteenth-century delicacy and charm. The newer school would take an equal pleasure in keeping in the very paint of their picture something of the same stark, yet untidy squalor.

## THE SOCIETY OF ANIMAL PAINTERS.

THE newly formed Society of Animal Painters doubtless has a commercial *raison d'être* in its appeal to sportsmen and fanciers, but it has not brought to light any fresh talent or new point of view. It is satisfactory, on the whole, to find the cult of the lapdog as yet unrepresented, and the interest in animals which is catered for of the robust, if not very subtle kind. Mr. Frank Calderon (*The Whip*, 38) is one of the best of the older painters exhibiting at the Leicester Galleries. In some of the others the interest in form is sacrificed to a petty insistence on texture of hair or feathers, the usual external finish and weak construction. In the case of Mr. Munnings, the fact that a *Cow and Calf* (21) are covered with hair is expressed by the manner in which such surfaces take the light rather than by minute imitation of accidental variety, yet even to those uninitiated in the art of painting it is the most convincing rendering of textures in the show. Mr. Munnings realizes the subjects and ideals of Mr. Arnesby Brown so much better than the latter painter that he would seem to be ripe for election into the Royal Academy. Mr. H. W. B. Davis's pictures (20 and 23) also deserve mention for a handling of detail which has the interest of deft craftsmanship.

In the outer room Mr. Claude Shepperson's clever drawings for *Punch* suffer somewhat from the haunting influence of Charles Keene. Mr. Shepperson seems to be always trying to endow his illustrations with a painter-like atmosphere, made out of date by the decay of the art of wood engraving which could capture it, and, indeed, even in the old days not always relevant for the purposes of humorous journalism. There is thus a constant cloak of the same obligatory realism of illumination between us and the essential business of getting the story told, and, like anything unnecessary, it weakens the effect of draughtsmanship capable enough, if a little over-facile and curly.

## 'NOLLEKENS AND HIS TIMES.'

The Bodley Head, Vigo Street, W.

I HAVE in preparation a new edition of 'Nollekens and his Times,' by John Thomas Smith, which Mr. Wilfred Whitten has edited with numerous notes.

The original edition of this work has long been a favourite one to extra-illustrate, and I should be glad to hear from anybody who possesses or knows of a Grangerized copy.

JOHN LANE.

## Fine Art Gossip.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF IRELAND desires to announce the fact that this Directorship will be vacant at the close of the current financial year. Candidates should send in their applications and testimonials to the Registrar before the 1st of February. The post is a pensionable one.

THE current prospectus of the London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts, in Southampton Row, contains the notice of a course of seventeen weekly lectures, open to the public, on 'Book Illustration and Book Decoration.' The summary provided in the pamphlet promises very attractive matter—artistic, historical, and technical. The course begins next Wednesday, and will be concluded by a visit, on May 20th, to the L.C.C. School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography.

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND announce a new quarterly, *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, of which the first number is to appear about the middle of this month. Mr. D. G. Hogarth, Prof. Sayce, Prof. Naville, Dr. Allan Gardiner, and Mr. H. R. Bull will contribute articles, and the number will have eight pages of illustrations.

COMMENDATORE BONI—if his conjecture should prove justified—is to be congratulated upon a find of first-rate importance. Having calculated what is, geologically, the true summit of the Palatine, which comes out at the north-west angle of the *impluvium* in the atrium of Domitian's palace, he has sunk a shaft and discovered a *tholos*—a domed structure built of blocks of dark tufa—which he identifies with the *mundus*, the awful seat of Dis and Proserpine, and the shrine of the most solemn mysteries of the Italian peoples. One element in his belief that he has found the *mundus*—lost for the Romans themselves in the early days of the Empire—is the discovery of a stone lid upon the chamber which would seem to correspond with the *lapis manalis*, which was believed to close the mouth of the infernal regions, through which the souls of the departed might come up, and which was lifted thrice in the year only. Another feature in the find which tends to confirm the identification is the shaft which descends from the chamber to passages lined with cement to serve as storehouses. The *mundus* was the hallowed depository of the sacred grains. There are, however, one or two points—in particular the shape and situation of the supposed *lapis manalis*—as compared with historical accounts of it, which remain to be cleared up.

THE BOWL from Kumasi which Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell has recently presented to the museum of the Royal United Service Institution at Whitehall must, one would think, prove a centre of uncanny influences to any person sensitive in such matters who approaches it. A brass vessel, about 5 ft. in diameter, something like an ordinary bath-tub in shape, it is ornamented on its rim with four small lions—not ill-modelled—and numerous knobs, and in the row of knobs has a gap of sinister significance.

In this gap was laid the head of the victim when, at the annual harvest festival or upon the King's going to pay his respects to the shades of his ancestors, human sacrifices—it might be to the number of a score or more—were offered, with King Premph and his Queen-Mother sitting by to watch the heads fall. The blood was left in the bowl to putrefy, and, mingled with certain herbs, was held to be very efficacious "medicine."

MR. HEINEMANN is publishing in his "Ars Una" Series, on the 14th inst., a work on Art in Flanders, written by the Director of the Plantin-Moretus Museum at Antwerp, Mr. Max Rooses. It furnishes a concise account of its subject, and contains 696 illustrations.

THE death of Henry Thomas Wake removes yet another survivor of the group of Mid-Victorian scholars, artists, and *littérateurs* whose centres were Ruskin and Carlyle. Mr. Wake, who in the Quaker village of Fritchley occupied himself with the businesses of an antiquary and a bookseller, was thought by Ruskin to have gifts that would have justified his taking up art as the work of his life. As it was, his most striking and original contribution to art was the production of his book catalogues, written with his own pen and illustrated by sketches, which were then circulated privately among his friends in facsimile.

## MUSIC

## THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.

THE first lecture—'Music and the Stage'—at the annual Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, held last week at the Hotel Cecil, was delivered by Mr. Norman O'Neill, who, as director of the Haymarket Theatre orchestra (which supplied the musical illustrations), has had practical experience. His general description of incidental music in the past, of which he gave one specimen, showed how poor it was. As to music between the acts, the idea still prevails in some theatres that, even when the piece is tragic, "lively strains keep up the spirits of the public." These and other matters were described in a light, and at times humorous, style. Mr. O'Neill made the practical remark that he would like to see some of the younger composers writing for theatre orchestras. That would certainly be good for them, and good for the theatres. But we were further told that "it did not seem to have struck composers to write entr'acte music to a modern play." But have they ever been asked by playwrights or theatre managers to do so? If not, it is unlikely that they would be tempted to such efforts. The idea, however, is good. It would prevent young composers, knowing the modest material at their disposal, from being too ambitious.

On Thursday morning Mr. Frank Roscoe, secretary of the Teachers' Registration Council, delivered a lecture on 'The Place of Music in a National System of Education.' Every thoughtful musician must feel with him that music should be compulsory in State-aided secondary schools, as it is in primary schools, but this is not the case. In the secondary schools, music lessons can, it is true, be given on request, as a kind of luxury; but few applications are made, so that many children leave off just when the subject is likely to become interesting to them.

Mr. Roscoe hoped that music as a part of education would be more fully appreciated, and we understand him to mean by persons interested in education. These naturally form their opinion to a large extent from what they frequently hear, i.e., commonplace and even bad music, and dull, soulless interpretations of noble music, the result of dull, soulless teaching. In any case, many otherwise serious men and women look upon it as an ornament, or even frivolous amusement. Mr. Roscoe spoke of the period of the Stuarts, when music was held in high esteem. We fancy that the pictures drawn of musical England in those days by writers, principally professional musicians or great lovers of the art, are somewhat misleading; for bad or vulgar music would naturally not be recorded.

Mr. Roscoe laid emphasis on the need of special teachers, so that the word "teacher" shall "mean a measure of attainment in the subject, a certain power of imparting a knowledge of the subject, and a certain experience in teaching the subject." The idea of training teachers is comparatively new, but, though it would in many cases produce excellent results, it might in other cases lead to mechanical teaching, i.e., with those who do not absorb what they learn from their trainers. That, however, is a danger, not the necessary result of the training.

A paper was read by Mr. Alfred Kalisch on the attitude teachers should adopt



towards modern music. He endorsed the view set forth by Mr. Tobias Matthay in his recent book that students should begin with modern music, instead of the teacher pursuing the old historical method. Mr. Kalisch is reasonable, and distinguishes between new and new; but although the attempts of prominent composers of the present to widen the boundaries of the art—or even to create a new one—are full of interest, who can say which, if any, will be regarded in the future as classics? Surely, then, the great composers of the past, whose fame is established, should take precedence.

### Musical Gossip.

DR. GEORGE HENSCHER, who is retiring from public life as a singer this year, will make his last appearance at the South Place Sunday Popular Concerts to-morrow evening, when he will sing some ballads by Loewe, a composer for whose music he has always shown a strong predilection.

THE QUINLAN OPERA COMPANY are now leaving Australia, where Wagner's 'Ring' was first performed by them in English. After visiting Canada and the United States, they will return to England in the autumn, and give a short season of opera outside London. Mr. Quinlan will present, in addition to the 29 works already in the company's repertory, Mr. Eugen D'Albert's 'Tiefand,' produced in England for the first time by Mr. Thomas Beecham; Fétter's 'Monna Vanna'; and last, but not least, Wagner's 'Parsifal.' This work will be given at Covent Garden on February 2nd in German and by German artists; Mr. Quinlan will produce it in English with English artists.

STRAUSS's new ballet 'Potiphar's Wife' is laid in Italy during the period of the Renaissance. Joseph will not be taken by M. Nijinsky, as was at first announced, but by a new dancer. Another ballet for the Russian company has been adapted to 'Till Eulenspiegel.'

THE death took place last Monday, at the age of 64, of Mr. Francis A. Cellier, the well-known conductor. He was conductor of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas at the Opéra-Comique and the Savoy Theatre. He also conducted at the English Opera-House in 1891. He and his brother Alfred were joint composers of several operettas.

RALPH PUGNO, who died at Moscow last Sunday just as he was about to give a series of recitals, was born at Montrouge (Ile de France) in 1852 or 1853. He was one of the best pianists of the day. His speciality, however, was old music; his interpretations of Bach and Mozart were unique. Pianists of the present day, with a few honourable exceptions, neglect Mozart's Concertos, probably thinking them too easy; Pugno possessed the secret of recreating the music, so that it did not seem old. From 1892 to 1893 he was Professor of Harmony at the Paris Conservatoire, but it was only at the end of the latter year that he began to give recitals. He first appeared in London in May, 1894, and afterwards was a constant and welcome visitor. He wrote an oratorio, 'The Raising of Lazarus,' some operettas, songs, and piano pieces.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

CON.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
MUS.	Munday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MOS.	Dohnányi's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Aeolian Hall.
TCES.	Herbert Fryer's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
TCES.	Tina Lermer's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
WED.	Anna Jerabkova's Vocal Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	Twelve o'clock Chamber Concert, Aeolian Hall.
THURS.	Muriel Davenport's Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Aeolian Hall.
FRI.	Société des Concerts Français, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
SAT.	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
SAT.	Kewley Wood's Violin Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

### Dramatic Gossip.

'THE ATTACK,' a translation by George Egerton of M. Henry Bernstein's 'L'Assaut,' has little to commend it to the serious playgoer. The only apparent explanation of its production at the St. James's Theatre is that it provides Sir George Alexander with a part in which he can be, by turns, "strong" and heroically sentimental. But the part is not worthy of the actor, though he obviously enjoys playing it. This man, who has succeeded in politics, and is attacked by a jealous rival who makes public an indiscretion of his early life, is, after all, only a cardboard figure, and acts in accordance with the dramatist's requirements. A striking instance of this occurs in the last act, which is merely an excuse for him to relate the story of his life, amid a perfect orgy of sentimentality. This act has no artistic value; it comes as an anticlimax, and detracts from, rather than adds to, the interest of the play.

The most human person in the piece is the oily Frépeau, who plans the downfall of the hero; in the competent hands of Mr. Holman Clark he proves an amusing, if hypocritical, old rascal.

Miss Martha Hedman, a young Swedish actress, made her début on the English stage as Renée, the girl who loves and is loved by the middle-aged hero. She has a charming personality, and it will be interesting to note how she acquits herself in a part which makes a greater demand on the talent she undoubtedly possesses.

Possibly the English text has something to do with the artificiality and dullness of the dialogue; it is not an inspiring piece of work. But it should be added, in fairness to the translator, that no excellence of rendering could have made a good play.

THE omission of 'Where the Rainbow Ends' from our notices of juvenile plays last week having been remarked, we hasten to confirm our favourable opinion of the play, which has in this, its third year, found a home at the Garrick, though we think the somewhat petulant expressions of fancied neglect in which St. George indulges will have to be deleted if its popularity is to continue. One result of its success is that there is probably no other saint in the calendar so well known and loved at the moment by English boys and girls as he. In the stalwart person of Mr. Reginald Owen the famous exploit with the dragon is repeated, and the forces of evil vanquished to an accompaniment of cheers which must be the envy of the other British patron saints. It is a good old-fashioned play, in outline too familiar to need description, in which the good old-fashioned virtues are extolled, and in which, it must also be said, old-fashioned horrors are not omitted. Unfortunately, when darkness falls and memory peoples the shadows with the dragon host so realistically portrayed in this play, or with Hook and his band in 'Peter Pan,' St. George is sometimes apt to seem to little people very far away.

Miss Nellie Bouverie as nasty Matilda Flint is irresistibly comic; Master Guido Chiarletti scores a great success for the silent, but expressive Cubs, whose personality often dominates the stage; Masters Harold French and Eric Rae make two excellent cadets; and Miss Mavis Yorke as Will o' the Wisp has opportunities of which her light fantastic toes make good use.

THE provincial tour of Mr. Chesterton's play 'Magic,' which was to have begun on the 26th inst., has been postponed to the

first week in March, when it is to open at Edinburgh. We regret to learn that the reason for this is the state of the health of Mr. Kenelm Foss, of the Little Theatre, which necessitates complete rest and absence from London.

Efforts are being made to secure a theatre for 'Magic' in the West-End, upon the termination of its run at the Little Theatre.

THE trial of John Jasper for the murder of Edwin Drood, which took place on Tuesday night last at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, was elaborately staged, and made the occasion for an effective display of the costume of the period. The jury, however, composed of men of letters, was—apart from Mr. Secombe—in up-to-date clothing, and was headed by Mr. Bernard Shaw, who satisfied the demand for plenty of his fun. Mr. G. K. Chesterton as Judge followed various exponents of real law by securing laughter for his remarks.

Here, as in the commission on the censorship of the stage, the desire of the eminent to be humorous rather spoil the serious side of the debate, which, after all, was, we believe, arranged for the entertainment of the Dickens Fellowship.

Jasper was found guilty of manslaughter, which, the learned judge may like to know, we have seen printed "Mans laughter: Serious Charge." This verdict represents, we think, beyond doubt the preponderance of expert opinion concerning the intentions of Dickens. There is good evidence supplied by his contemporaries on the point which cannot be put aside for ingenious possibilities. Andrew Lang, the protagonist of the contention that Drood survived, was not certain of his case, and freely admitted the difficulties which it involved, and which, perhaps, he hardly realized to the full when he wrote his book. Mr. Bransby Williams gave, as might have been expected, a finished impersonation of Durdles; Mr. Arthur Waugh was good as Crisparkle; and Miss J. K. Prothero had studied with effect the part of the opium woman. Mr. C. Sheridan Jones, on the other hand, gave so lively an interpretation of Bazzard as to be out of the character—unless we can suppose that after leaving Mr. Grewgious the disappointed clerk became a successful dramatist.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. H.—R. H. M.—J. B.—E. D.—Received.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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NOTES:—Adjectives from French Place-Names—Robert Baron, Author of 'Mirza'—Irish Family Histories—Sir Christopher and Sir William Perkins—Emerson in England—"Lunkard"—London Nursery-Grounds—Chapel Royal, St. James's—"Relict"—Surviving Husband.

QUERIES:—Sir John Steuart, Bart.—"Trode," "Trode," Past Tense of "Tread"—Trilby—Micah, Admonition, Argent, as Female Names—King's Lynn as a Spa—John Thurtell's Family: "Widows' men," "Dead men's cloathes"—The Iden Brass at Penshurst—George Cotterell, Banker, Naples—Medieval Bell—Over Kennett, Lancashire—Harriet Wilkes: Mrs. Rough—Ways of being Lost: Hindu Reference Sought—Curious Names on a Coffin-Plate—Parishes in Two or More Counties—Dover seen from Calais—Prior Family of Tewkesbury—Cromwell's Illegitimate Daughter, Mrs. Hartop: Thomas Philpot—Moule—"Rawhead" and "Bloody-Bones"—Biographical Information Wanted—Marsack—Brutton.

REPLIES:—Pirates: Capt. Woodes Rogers—The Wearing of Swords—Groom of the Stole—Glasgow Cross and Defoe's 'Tour'—John Strout (Stroude), Devon—Pepys Query—Norborne—Dramatic Criticism—Moira Jewel—"The honours three"—Burlesques of Mystery Plays—Uncollected Kipling Items—Upright Stones in Open Churchyards—Thomas Hudson, Portrait Painter—"Man is immortal till his work is done"—The Legend of St. Christopher: Painting at Amptill—Dr. W. Dick—Military: Coloured Print Wanted—"Musarum Delicie"—Heart-Burial in Niches in Church Walls—Spong—Matthew Parker's Ordination—Governor Walker—Aphra Behn's Comedies.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Samplers and Tapestry Embroideries"—Reviews and Magazines.  
Booksellers' Catalogues.

LAST WEEK'S NUMBER (January 3) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Robert Baron, Author of 'Mirza'—First Edition of Browne's 'Britannia's Pastorals'—Records of the Livery Companies—County Maps—"Carent"—Newton Ferrers—Roman Bath in the Strand—Changes at Aldgate Pump—Sheppey Tree Cut Down—Sir T. Dingley—"Tallest one-piece flagstaff."

QUERIES:—"Traverse the cart"—Personal Names in India—Lists of Bishops in Cathedrals—Badge of the 6th Foot—Gods in Egypt—Fynmore: Mason: Linke—Joshua Webster—Pocock the Orientalist—Cranch Family—Swinburne Hall—Dickens in London—"Old London"—"Sijee-blom": a Dutch Word—Hawkins—Earl of Tankerville—Heraldic—Jeffreys Family—Musical Congresses—"Tales of Devon"—"Racker Way"—Napoleon III.'s Portrait—"Queen of my Heart"—Glegg—Palaeographic Contractions—W. H. Dally, Chartist—Thornley, Painter—Partition of Poland—Ancient Views of Insanity.

REPLIES:—Shakespeare Second Folio—Throp's Wife—Guild of Knights—Sir G. Wright—"Marriage" Surname—English spoken in Dublin—Cross-legged Effigies—Fire and New-Birth—Dunstable Larks—J. Morgan—Phrases in 'Lorna Doone'—Wild Huntsman—Polyglot 'Rubaiyat'—Khoja Hussein—Punctuation Signs—Sir Thomas Hopson—Sir John Langham—Richard of Bury's Library—Walter de Mundy, Knt.—Sir Ross Donnelly—Mrs. Wells—T. Burbidge and Other Poets—"Balloni."

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Life and Trial of Eugene Aram"—'Burke's Peerage and Baronetage.'

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a Leading Article by Dr. **MICHAEL SADLER**,  
entitled '**ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THE  
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**French Literature in 1913.**

**Napoleon and the French Revolution**

(Les Panégyristes de Louis XVI.; Les Conventionnels Régicides; Correspondance du Duc d'Enghien; Le Général Dumouriez; Vers Brumaire; Un Médecin de la Grande Armée; L'Albanie et Napoléon; L'Esprit Public de 1814 à 1816).

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**Voltaire's Correspondence.**

**Les Sources Latines des Romans Courtois.**

**Amoretti d'Edmund Spenser.**

**Litterature Espagnole.**

**Classified Notices**

(Theology—Poetry—Philosophy—History and Biography—Geography and Travel; Sociology—Economics—Philology—Literary Criticism; Fiction; Juvenile—General).

**Science—Au Yunnan.**

**Fine Arts—Corot and his Predecessors**

(Hubert Robert et les Paysagistes français; Corot); Les Vieilles Enseignes de Paris; Voyage au Pays des Sculpteurs Romains.

**Drama—Essais de Critique Dramatique.**

*Among the English Books reviewed were:*

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**India of To-day.**

**The Australian Commonwealth.**

**A British Chaplain in Paris in 1801.**

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**Broadsides, Chapbooks, and Garlands.**

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*And other Contents included:*—Books Published during last Week.—English Renderings of French Poetry.—Verse: To the Author of 'The Golden Bough.'—An Obituary of Jules Claretie.—Articles on Book Sales of 1913.—The Head Masters' Conference.—Science: The Courtship of Animals.—Fine Arts: Religious Art in France.—Music: Muzio Clementis Leben.—Besides Dramatic and other Gossip.



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